

Excerpts from my field diary (July 2009 onwards)

Pankaj Oudhia

Major ornamental plants of India with special reference to Chhattisgarh. [Updated document, year 2010]

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Introductory Note

It is Ecoport document. It is still not in complete form as new information is coming every day. I am adding updates in CGBD. Please visit to the links given with each species in order to get much more details about it. You can get thousands of pictures and research documents by clicking these links.

The efforts are in progress to make CGBD database online.

Ornamental plants, local names, uses and other details. Part I.

{{*Abelia triflora*}} : R.Br. : ([Caprifoliaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub distributed in temperate Himalayas, from {{Kashmir}} to {{Kumaon}}. Stem is used for making walking-sticks.

[Abroma augusta](#) (L.) L.f. (Syn. *Theobroma augusta* L.); Eng. – Cotton Abroma, Perennial Indian hemp; Hindi-Kumal, Olak, Ulat kambal ([Sterculiaceae](#)). A large shrub or small tree, grown occasionally in gardens, and widely distributed throughout the hotter parts of [India](#). Fibre from bark is used for ropes and cordage. Abroma drug comprises fresh or dried root bark and is used as uterine tonic, and [emmenagogue](#). Fresh juice from root bark is useful in {{congestive}}g and neuralgic form of [dysmenorrhoea](#).

[Acacia auriculiformis](#) A. Cunn.; Eng.- Australian wattle. Australian phyllode Acacia ([Mimosaceae](#)). An evergreen tree, cultivated as an avenue tree for its graceful pendant phyllodes and beautiful light-yellow flowers. Wood is reported to be suitable for preparing writing-and printing-paper.

Discoverlife Database

<http://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?search=Acacia+auriculiformis>

[Acalypha hispida](#) Burm. f. (Syn. *A. sanderi* N.E. Br.); Eng.-Chenilleplant, Red-hot cat-tail ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to {{East Indies}}; grown for its long, red, amarantus-like spikes of flowers.

[Acalypha indica](#) L.; Eng.-Indian Acalypha; Hindi-Khokali, Kuppi ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). A herb

occurring throughout India. Whole plant constitutes drug which is used in [asthma](#), [pneumonia](#), [bronchitis](#) and [rheumatism](#).

[*Acalypha wilkesiana*](#) Muell.-Arg. (Syn. *A. tricolor* Seem.); Eng.-Garden Acalypha ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). A garden shrub, cultivated for the beauty of its foliage, which are bronze-green mottled with red or purple, and is much used for hedging.

[*Achimenes grandiflora*](#) DC.; ([Gesneriaceae](#)). A tuberous rooted ornamental herb with red-tinged flowers; native to [Mexico](#).

{{*Acidanthera bicolor*}}e} Hochst.; (Iridaceae). An ornamental herbaceous perennial with fragrant white flowers, blotched chocolate-brown within; native to [Ethiopia](#). Flowering spikes are used as cut-flowers for interior decoration.

[*Adonis aestivalis*](#) L.; Eng. – Pheasant's eye, Summer Adonis ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An ornamental herb with crimson flowers.

[*Adonis autumnalis*](#) L.; Eng.-Flos Adonis, Autumn Adonis ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An ornamental herb with crimson flowers.

[*Aframomum melegueta*](#) (Rosc.) K. Schum. (Syn. *Amomum melegueta* Rosc.); ([Zingiberaceae](#)). A herb, native to {{tropical Africa}}e} and is now grown in Indian gardens. Seeds are used as {{carminative}}g} for cattle, and for flavouring liquors.

{{*Aganosma caryophyllata*}}e} (Roxb. Ex Sims) G. Don (Syn. *Echites dichotoma* Roth; *E. caryophyllata* Roxb. Ex Sims); Hindi-Malati ([Apocynaceae](#)). A climbing shrub, distributed in {{Peninsular India}}e} and Bengal. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Agapanthus africanus*](#) Hoffmegg.; Eng.-African lily, Blue lily of the Nile ([Alliaceae](#)). A herb with graceful foliage and handsome blue flowers; native to [South Africa](#).

{{*Agapanthus umbellatus*}}e} L'Her.; Eng.-African lily, Lily of the Nile ([Alliaceae](#)). A tall, robust herb; grown as an ornamental.

[*Agave americana*](#) L.; Eng.-Century plant; Hindi-Kantala ([Agavaceae](#)). A stout shrub, native of [South America](#), grown in gardens for ornamentation. Short-stemmed half-woody plant, bearing a rosette of long, erect, pointed, fleshy leaves. Planted along railway embankments and roadsides, and suitable for hedging, fencing, and checking soil erosion. Also useful for seaside landscaping.

Discoverlife Database

<http://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20o?search=Agave+americana>

[*Agave cantala*](#) Roxb.; Eng.-Cantala, Manila maguey, Aloe ([Agavaceae](#)). A short-stemmed [xerophytic perennial](#) with long narrow leaves; native of [Mexico](#), and now naturalized in East and

West Coast of India, {{upper Gangetic Plain}e} and [Punjab](#). A fibre extracted from leaves, is utilized for manufacture of ropes, cordage and twines. Plant is also grown as {{hedge}g}, and is useful in checking soil erosion. Pulp, a waste by-product after fibre separation, is used for isolation of hecogenin, used for manufacture of steroid hormones.

[Ageratum houstonianum](#) Mill. (Syn. *A. mexicanum* Sims); Eng. – Floss flower, Mist flower ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb having blue flower heads, common at hill stations; native to [Mexico](#).

{{*Aglaonema costatum*}e} Veitch.; ([Araceae](#)). Plant very dwarf and compact, grown for its ornamental leaves.

[Ailanthus excelsa](#) Roxb.; Eng.-Tree of Heaven; Hindi-Arua, Maharukh ([Simaroubaceae](#)). A beautiful avenue tree, indigenous and common in [Bihar](#), M.P., [Gujarat](#), [Orissa](#) and S. India. Also suitable for growing as wind-breaks and shelter belts. Wood is used for packing-cases, fishing-floats, match-boxes and splints, writing and newsprints-paper.

[Aira caryophyllea](#) L.; ([Gramineae](#)). An ornamental grass, cultivated in gardens.

[Allamanda cathartica](#) L.; Eng. – Allamanda ([Apocynaceae](#)). A woody, climbing shrub; native to [Central America](#) and [Brazil](#). Cultivated as an ornamental for its golden-yellow flowers.

[Allamanda neriifolia](#) Hook.; ([Apocynaceae](#)). A shrub or a climber, native to [Brazil](#) and is now grown as an ornamental for its funnel-or bell-shaped yellow-coloured flowers.

[Allium albopilosum](#) C. H. Wright; ([Alliaceae](#)). An ornamental herb having lilac, star-shaped flowers.

[Allium ampeloprasum var. porrum](#) (L.) Gay (Syn. *A. porrum* L.); Eng.-Leek; Hindi-Vilaiti lasan, Gandina, Kirath ([Alliaceae](#)). A stout, tall herb; native to {{Mediterranean}e} region. Used as vegetable. Leek is non-bulb forming and is grown for its blanched stem and leaves.

[Allium ascalonicum](#) L.; Eng.-Shallot' Hindi-Gandana ([Alliaceae](#)). Cultivated mainly in S. India. Bulbs (rhizomes) and green leaves are edible.

[Allium giganteum](#) Regel; ([Alliaceae](#)). An ornamental herb having violet, rose tinted flowers.

[Alocasia macrorrhiza](#) (L.) Schott; Eng.-Giant taro ([Araceae](#)). A large herb, native of [India](#) and [Sri Lanka](#). Corms are edible. Found mainly in {{Assam}e}. The handsome foliage make it prominent especially during the rainy season both in the plains and the hills. [Rhizome](#) is used as [laxative](#) and [diuretic](#).

{{*Alocasia sanderiana*}e} Bull.; ([Araceae](#)). A herb with ornamental leaves; native to [Philippines](#).

[Aloe barbadensis](#) Mill. [Syn. *A. vera* (L.) Webb & Berth. (non Mill.); *A. perfoliata* var. *vera* L.]; Eng.-Barbados aloe; Hindi-Ghikanvar, Guarpatta ([Liliaceae](#)). A stoloniferous succulent shrub;

native to West Indies and is now naturalized in India. Also grown as an ornamental. A salt resistant species, useful for seaside.

Discoverlife Database

<http://www.discoverlife.org/20/q?search=Aloe+barbadensis>

{{*Alpinia sanderae*}e} Sand.; ([Zingiberaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to {{New Guinea}e}; grown for its graceful foliage.

[Alpinia speciosa](#) (Wendl.) K. Schum. (Syn. *A. nutans* Rosc.; *Zerumbet speciosum* Wendl.); Eng.-Shell-flower; Hindi-Punnagchampa ([Zingiberaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub, native to E. India; bearing sweet-scented flowers in long drooping spike-like racemes.

[Alstonia scholaris](#) (L.) R. Br. (Syn. *Echites scholaris* L.); Eng.-Devil's tree, Dita bark tree; Hindi-Chatium, Satwin ([Apocynaceae](#)). An evergreen tree found in most parts of peninsular India, particularly in the moister areas of the W. and E. Ghats. Also grown as an ornamental. Wood is used for packing –cases, pencils, match-boxes and slate-frames. Bark is known in commerce as Dita bark, and is used in medicine as bitter, [febrifuge](#) and [astringent](#), in treatment of malarial fever and chronic {{dysentery}g} and [diarrhea](#).

{{*Alternanthera amoena*}e} Voss (Syn. *Telanthra amoena* Regel); Hindi-Kanchari, Nadarang ([Amaranthaceae](#)). A herb, used as vegetable. Cultivated in Bengal, [Orissa](#) and [Tamil Nadu](#).

[Althaea officinalis](#) L.; Eng.-Marshmallow; Hindi-Gul-khera ([Malvaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to E. [Europe](#) and is now distributed in {{Kashmir}e} and [Punjab](#). Root as {{demulcent}g} and [emollient](#), and an {{infusion}g} of flowers recommended in bronchial catarrh and [bronchitis](#). Considered to be very useful herbal {{cough}e} remedy.

[Althaea rosea](#) (L.) Cav.; Eng.-Hollyhock; Hindi-Gul-Khera ([Malvaceae](#)). An ornamental herb. Flowers yield red dye. In the plains hollyhock is treated as an annual while in the hills it can be grown as a [perennial](#).

[Alyssum maritimum](#) Lam. (Syn. *A. odoratum* Hort.); Eng.-Sweet Alyssum ([Cruciferae](#)). A low, spreading herb, native to [Europe](#); bears honey scented white or purple flowers in terminal long racemes.

[Anchusa capensis](#) Thumb.; Eng.-Alkanet ([Boraginaceae](#)). A hairy, ornamental herb having blue flowers, native to [South Africa](#).

[Anemone coronaria](#) L.; Eng.-Poppyflowered Anemone ([Ranunculaceae](#)). A herb, native to the Mediterranean region; grown as an ornamental for its poppy-like flowers of many colours and mixtures of blue, white and red.

{{*Anemone japonica*}e} Sieb. & Zucc.; Eng.-Japanese windflower, Anemony ([Ranunculaceae](#)).

A herb, native to [China](#) and [Japan](#); grown as an ornamental for its rosy purple or carmine flowers.

{{*Anemone quinquefolia*}} L. (Syn. *A. nemorosa* var. *quinquefolia* Gray); Eng.-Common windflower, Spring Anemone ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to [Canada](#); bearing white or purplish flowers.

{{*Angelonia grandiflora*}} Hort.; ([Scrophulariaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to S. America bears fragrant, lilac flowers.

[Angelonia salicariaefolia](#) Humb. & Bonpl.; ([Scrophulariaceae](#)). A sticky pubescent herb having blue flowers; native to S. America and W. India.

[Anthocephalus cadamba](#) (Roxb.) Miq. (Syn. *A. indicus* A. Rich.; *Nauclea cadamba* Roxb.); Eng.-Kadam; Hindi-Kadamba ([Naucleaceae](#)). A moderate-sized graceful {{deciduous}} tree, grown as an ornamental. Spreading crown bears drooping branches and yellow ball-like flowers in globose heads. Fruits are edible. Wood is used for ceiling boards, match-boxes shoe-heels, packing-cases and paper making. Tree is common in {{Assam}}, {{Bengal}} and the {{Andamans}}. Women use flowers for adornment. Used as [traditional medicine](#) in [Chhattisgarh](#).

[Ecoport Picture: Young Kadam tree.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Kadam leaves.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Kadam branches.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Kadam leaf arrangement.](#)

Discoverlife Database

<http://stri.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?search=Anthocephalus+cadamba>

[Antigonon leptopus](#) Hook. & Arn.; Eng.-Coral creeper, Coralita, Confederate vine ([Polygonaceae](#)). A large climbing shrub; native to S. America. Grown as an ornamental for its showy pink or red flowers, in copious racemes which terminate into tendrils.

[Antirrhinum majus](#) L.; Eng.-Snapdragon ([Scrophulariaceae](#)). A popular ornamental herb, native to southern [Europe](#) and {{Mediterranean}} region.

{{*Aphelandra fascinator*}} Lind. & Andre.; ([Acanthaceae](#)). An undershrub, native to tropical America; grown as an ornamental for its handsome foliage and bright vermilion-scarlet flowers.

{{*Aphelandra tetragona*}} Nees (Syn. *A. cristata* Lindl.; *Justicia cristata* Jacq.; *Justicia tetragona* Vahl); ({{Acanthaceae}}). A small shrub, native to tropical S. America; grown as an ornamental for its bright scarlet flowers.

[Aquilegia chrysantha](#) Gray (Syn. *A. leptoceras* var. *chrysantha* Hook.); Eng.-Columbine ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, bears yellow blooms. Native to [New Mexico](#) and

Arizona.

{{*Aquilegia skinneri*}e} Hook.; Eng. – Columbine ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to [New Mexico](#); bears bright-red blooms.

[Araucaria cunninghamii](#) D, Don; Eng.-Hoop pine ([Araucariaceae](#)). An ornamental tall tree, native to E. [Australia](#).

[Araucaria heterophylla](#) (Salisb.) Franco [Syn. *A. excelsa* (D. Don) R. Br.]; Eng.- Norfolk Island-pine ([Araucariaceae](#)). Native of {{Norfolk Islands}e} ([Australia](#)); grown in gardens. A {{salt-resistant}g} species, useful for seaside landscaping.

[Arctotis stoechadifolia](#) Berg. var. *gandis* Less. (Syn. *A. grandis* Thum.); Eng.-African daisy ([Compositae](#)). A bushy perennial having white flowerheads on long peduncles; native of S. Africa.

{{*Ardisia umbellata*}e} Baker; Hindi Kadna Banjam ([Myrsinaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub with light-pink flowers and ornamental purple or black berries. Flowers are borne in corymbs during rainy season in the plains of N. India.

{{*Argyreia campanulata*}e} (L.) Alston; ([Convolvulaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub with pink mauve flowers. Plant is considered effective for forming a screen.

[Argyreia nervosa](#) (Burm. f.) Boj. (Syn. *A. speciosa* Sweet; *Convolvulus nervosus* Burm. f.; *Lettsomia nervosa* Roxb.); Hindi-Ghabel, Samandar-sokh ([Convolvulaceae](#)). A climbing shrub; grown as an ornamental for its handsome foliage and flowers. Roots are used as {{tonic}g}, [alternative](#), and also in [rheumatism](#) and diseases of the nervous system.

{{*Argyreia splendens*}e} Sweet (Syn. *Convolvulus splendens* Hornem.); Eng.-Silver morning-glory ([Convolvulaceae](#)). Grown as an ornamental.

[Aristolochia elegans](#) Mast.; Eng.-Calico flower ([Aristolochiaceae](#)). A climbing ornamental shrub; native of [Brazil](#).

[Aristolochia grandiflora](#) Sw.; Eng.-Pelicanflower, Poison hog-meat ([Aristolochiaceae](#)). A climbing shrub, cultivated as an ornamental.

[Aristolochia indica](#) L.; Eng.- Indian birthwort; Hindi-Isharmul ([Aristolochiaceae](#)). A twining shrub, found throughout the country mainly in the plains and lower hilly regions. Dried stems and roots of plant constitute the drug, which is used in small doses. Drug promotes digestion and regulates menstruation. If used in higher doses, it may prove harmful. Also used as tonic, stimulant and for fevers. *Aristolochia* in moderate dose is used as a gastric stimulant and in [dyspepsia](#). Root is much valued as a [stimulant](#), {{tonic}g} and {{emmenagogue}g}, and also used in intermittent fevers and in bowel troubles of children.

[Aristolochia macroura](#) Gomez; Eng.- Livid flowered birthwort ([Aristolochiaceae](#)). Grown as an

ornamental.

[*Artabotrys uncinatus*](#) (Lam.) Mer.; (Syn. *A. hexapetalus* (L.f.) Bhandari; *A. odoratissimus* R. Br.); Eng.- Climbing ylang-ylang; Hindi-Harichampa (*Annonaceae*). A large, scandent shrub with greenish-yellow, fragrant flowers, often grown in gardens.

[*Asclepias curassavica*](#) L.; Eng.-False ipecac, Blood flower; Hindi-Kakatundi, Kaura-dodi (*Asclepiadaceae*). A herb or small shrub, Cultivated as an ornamental, and also naturalized. Roots are used as [emetic](#), [purgative](#), and in [piles](#) and [gonorrhoea](#); juice of leaves as [anthelmintic](#), [sudorific](#) and for [gonorrhoea](#).

[*Asparagus plumosus*](#) Baker; Eng.- Asparagus fern ([Liliaceae](#)). A woody, feathery, fern-like climbing vine; native to S. Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Asplenium nidus*](#) L.; Eng.- Bird's-nest fern ([Aspleniaceae](#)). An ornamental fern with long leaves on very short stalk.

{{*Asplenium viviparum*}} Presl.; ([Aspleniaceae](#)). An and Bourbon. Long leaves on short stalks; plant often bulb-bearing.

[*Aster amellus*](#) L.; Eng.- Michaelmas daisy ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb, bears deep blue, mauve or pink flowers.

[*Asystasia gangetica*](#) (L.) T. Anders. (Syn. *A. coromandeliana* Nees; *Justicia gangetica* L.); ([Acanthaceae](#)). An ornamental herb or under shrub with purple blooms, native to India and is commonly distributed in W. Peninsula. Grows well in seaside gardens, and an excellent plant for growing in rockeries.

[*Atalantia monophylla*](#) (Roxb.) DC. (Syn. *Limonia monophylla* Roxb. Non L.); ([Rutaceae](#)). An ornamental, spinous, large, shrub or small tree, native to S.E. Asia. Available mostly in S. India. Fruits yield an oil, which is used in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

{{*Banisteria laevifolia*}} Juss.; ([Malpighiaceae](#)). A climbing shrub; native to Brazil. Grown in gardens.

{{*Barleria alba*}} Lodd.; (*Acanthaceae*). A shrub, grown as an ornamental.

[*Barleria cristata*](#) L.; Hindi-Tadrelu (*Acanthaceae*). An undershrub, native to India, grown in gardens for its ornamental flowers and foliage.

[*Barringtonia acutangula*](#) (L.) Gaertn.; Hindi-Hijjal (*Barringtoniaceae*). A small tree, grown as an ornamental on account of its pretty flowers, which occur in conspicuous pendulous spikes. Wood is used for boat-building; fruit is [astringent](#) and useful in nasal catarrh; and juice of leaves is remedy for diarrhea. Bark is source of {{tannin}}g}.

[*Barringtonia asiatica*](#) (L.) Kurz. (Syn. *B. speciosa* Forst.); Eng.-Mudilla

{{Barringtoniaceae}g}). Cultivated as a {{hedge}g} plant.

[*Basella alba*](#) L.; Eng.- Indian spinach; Hindi-Poi (Basellaceae). A common twining, succulent undershrub grown on trellises and hedges for its leaves and tender stems which are used as vegetable. Fleshy, spurious berries are reported to yield {{dye}g} which may be used for dyeing jellies and sweets.

[*Bauhinia acuminata*](#) L.; Hindi-Safed-Kachnar (Caesalpiniaceae). A small ornamental tree, indigenous to Central India. Flowering is abundant with the onset of summer.

[*Bauhinia corymbosa*](#) Roxb.; Hindi-Safed-Kachnar (Caesalpiniaceae). A [scandent](#) shrub, grown as an ornamental.

[*Bauhinia galpinii*](#) N.E. Br.; Eng.-Galpin's Bauhinia (Caesalpiniaceae). A straggling or prostrate shrub; native to South and tropical [Africa](#). Grown in gardens for its bright scarlet flowers.

[*Bauhinia monandra*](#) Kurz; Eng.-Butterfly flower, Jerusalem date (Caesalpiniaceae). A small tree, grown as hedge plant.

[*Bauhinia purpurea*](#) L.; Eng.-Cemel's foot tree, Pink Bauhinia; Hindi-Kaliar, Lal kachnar (Caesalpiniaceae). A tree indigenous to the lower slopes of the Himalayas, and distributed in N. India, Assam, Khasi Hills and W. Peninsula. Also cultivated in gardens. Bark is employed for dyeing and tanning, and for fibre. Flower buds and fruits are used as vegetable and leaves as fodder. Bark is used for extraction of {{tannin}g} and wood for agricultural implements.

[*Bauhinia tomentosa*](#) L.; Eng.-Yeloo Bauhinia, (Caesalpiniaceae). A shrub or small tree with large yellow flowers having purple eye, commonly distributed in S. India. Assam and Bihar. Also grown as an ornamental. Bark is employed as cordage, and wood is used for making handles of implements and knives.

[*Bauhinia variegata*](#) L.(Syn. *B. candida* Roxb.); Eng.-Mountain ebony, Variegated Bauhinia; Hindi-Kachnar ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A small or medium-sized tree with pink to purple, fragrant flowers distributed in [Punjab](#), W. Peninsula and Assam. Also cultivated in gardens. Leaves and flower-buds are eaten as vegetable and bark is used for dyeing and tanning.

{{*Beaumontia grandiflora*}e} Wall.; Eng.-Herald's-trumpet, Nepal trumpet flower ([Apocynaceae](#)). An evergreen, woody, climbing shrub; native to E. Himalayas. Cultivated as an ornamental for its large, white, fragrant flowers.

{{*Beaumontia jerdoniana*}e} Wight; (Apocynaceae). Grown as an ornamental, and also occurs in W. Ghats.

[*Begonia*](#) L.; (Begoniaceae). A genus of succulent herbs or undershrubs, grown for ornamental purposes. Leaves are sometimes eaten as vegetable because of their sour taste.

[*Belamcanda chinensis*](#) (L.) DC.; Eng.-Leopard flower, Black berry lily (Iridaceae). An

ornamental herb, native to China and Japan. Perianths are colourful.

[*Bignonia capreolata*](#) L.; Eng.-Trumpet-flower, Cross-vine (Bignoniaceae). A climbing shrub; native to N. America. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Bignonia crispa*}e} Buch.-Ham.; Hindi-Padiri (Bignoniaceae). A tree with fragrant flowers.

{{*Bignonia grandiflora*}e} Thunb. [See *Campsis grandiflora* (Thunb.) K. Schum.]

{{*Bignonia incarnata*}e} Aubl.; (Bignoniaceae). A scandent shrub; native to {{British Guinea}e}, cultivated in gardens for its pale-blue flowers.

[*Bignonia unguis-cati*](#) L.; Eng.-Cat's claw (Bignoniaceae). A shrub climbing extensively by its 3-fid, clad-like tendrils; native to {{Argentina}e}. Grown in gardens on trellis and around trunk of trees. Bears bright-yellow flowers.

[*Blepharis edulis*](#) Pers.; Hindi-Uttanjan (Acanthaceae). An undershrub occurring in [Punjab](#). Seeds are used as [diuretic](#), [expectorant](#) and [aphrodisiac](#).

[*Bombax ceiba*](#) L. (Syn. *B. malabaricum* DC.; *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott & Endl.); Eng.-Red silk cotton; Hindi-Simul, Semur (Bombacaceae). A tall tree forming a spreading crown and having large, bright-red flowers which make it one of the finest trees in India. Distributed throughout the country, but fairly good supplies are available in Assam, the Andamans and Bengal. Flowers and fleshy [calyx](#) are edible. Seeds are used as fodder and silky floss, obtained from inner wall of fruit, is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. Gum or dried juice from trunk is used as an adhesive. Wood is used for variety of purposes, the chief are plywood, packing-case manufacture, matches, and mechanical pulp for newsprint. Also commonly used as boarding for various purposes such as ceiling-boards, picture-frames, and for use in plywood tea-chests.

Discoverlife Database

<http://stri.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?search=Bombax+ceiba>

{{*Bombax ellipticum*}e} H.B. & K.; Eng.-Pink Bombax (Bombacaceae). A tree of Hawaii, grown as an ornamental.

[*Bougainvillea buttiana*](#) Holtum & Standley; (Nyctaginaceae). A climbing, spiny shrub; grown in gardens for colourful petal-like bracts.

[*Bougainvillea glabra*](#) Choisy; (Nyctaginaceae). A scandent or straggling shrub with bracts magenta or purple-coloured, native to Brazil; grown in gardens.

[*Bougainvillea spectabilis*](#) Willd.; Eng.-Bougainvillea; Hindi-Baganvilas (Nyctaginaceae). A woody scandent or straggling shrub of S. America; very commonly grown in gardens for its

handsome bracts.

{{*Brachycome iberidifolia*}e} Benth.; Eng.-Swan river daisy (Compositae). A herb, grown as an ornamental.

Browallia americana L. (Syn. *B. elata* L.; *B. demissa* L.); (Solanaceae). An ornamental herb having blue or violet flowers, native to tropical America.

Brownea ariza Benth.; Eng.-West Indian mountain rose (Caesalpiniaceae). A small ornamental tree with scarlet-red flowers.

Brownea coccinea Jacq.; Eng.-West Indian mountain rose (Caesalpiniaceae). Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Brownea grandiceps*}e} Jacq.; Eng.-Rose of Venezuela (Caesalpiniaceae). Native to West Indies; grown for its bright-red flowers.

Brugmansia suaveolens (Humb. & Bonpl. Ex Willd.) Bercht. & Presl (Syn. *Datura suaveolens* Humb. & Bonpl. Ex Willd.); Eng.-Angel's trumpet, Tree Datura (Solanaceae). A small tree, native to Mexico, grown in gardens for its fragrant creamy white flowers.

Brunfelsia americana L.; Eng.-Lady-of-the-night (Solanaceae). A shrub, grown in gardens.

{{*Brunfelsia hopeana*}e} Benth. (Syn. *Franciscea hopeana* Hook.); (Solanaceae). A small tree, cultivated as an ornamental.

{{*Brunfelsia latifolia*}e} Benth.; (Solanaceae). Native to tropical America, and grown in gardens.

Buddleia asiatica Lour.; Eng.-Butterfly bush; Hindi-Newarpati, Nimda (Buddleiaceae). A large shrub, cultivated as an ornamental for its white, fragrant blooms.

{{*Buddlja lindleyana*}e} Fort.; (Buddleiaceae). A large shrub, native to China. Grown as an ornamental for its purplish-violet flowers.

Buddleja madagascariensis Lamk.; (Buddleiaceae). A shrub grown as an ornamental for its orange-yellow panicles.

{{*Butea monosperma* Taub. var. *lutea*}e} (Witt) Maheshwari; (Papilionaceae) A tree, bears beautiful yellow flowers, and recently introduced in a few places in Indian gardens.

Caesalpinia gilliesii Wall.; Eng.-Bird-of-Paradise (Caesalpiniaceae). A shrub, native to S. America; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*}e} (L.) Sw. (Syn. *Poinciana pulcherrima* L.) ; Eng.-Peacock flower, Barbados pride, Paradise flower; Hindi-Gul-mohur, Guletura (Caesalpiniaceae). A large shrub or small tree cultivated as an ornamental for its showy reddish-yellow flowers. Leaves are used as

purgative and bark is used as abortifacient. Infusion of flowers is used in bronchitis, asthma and malarial fevers.

Caesalpinia sappan L.; Eng.- Sappan-wood; Hindi-Patang, Bakam (Caesalpiniaceae). A shrub or small tree, native to India and Malaysia. Cultivated in Bengal and S. India, and also grown as a hedge plant. Heart-wood yields red dye, which is used for colouring cotton and woolen cloth and for making red ink. Decoction of wood is reported to be useful in dysentery and diarrhea, and is also given internally in skin diseases.

Caladium bicolor (W. Ait.) Vent.; (Araceae). A large herb cultivated for its beautiful foliage.

{{*Calceolaria scabiosifolia*}} Sims (Syn. *C. pinnata* Ruiz & Pav.; *C. heterophylla* Willd.); (Scrophulariaceae). A herb with pale yellow flowers; native to Ecuador, Chile and Peru. Grown as an ornamental.

Callicarpa americana L.; (Verbenaceae). An ornamental shrub having bluish flowers and violet berries; native to U.S.A. and the West India.

Callicarpa japonica Thunb. (Syn. *C. mimurazaki* Sieb.); (Verbenaceae). An ornamental shrub with pinkish-white flowers and violet berries.

Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels (Syn. *C. lanceolatus* DC.); Eng.- Bottle-brush; Hindi-Lal botal brush (Myrtaceae). A large evergreen shrub or tree with drooping branches, cultivated as an ornamental. Inflorescence resembles bottle-brush and hence its common name. Suitable for avenue planting.

Callistemon rigidus R. Br.; Eng.-Bottle-brush (Myrtaceae). Introduced from E. Africa and grown as an ornamental.

Callistephus chinensis (L.) Nees (Syn. *Aster chinensis* L.); Eng.-China Aster (Compositae). An ornamental herb.

Callitris cupressiformis Vent.; (Cupressaceae). A shrub or small tree, native to Australia, now introduced as an ornamental into the Nilgiris. Also used for hedges.

Calophyllum inophyllum L.; Eng.-Indian laurel. Laurel wood; Hindi-Surpan, Sultan champa (Guttiferae). An evergreen tree distributed on the sea-shores of India, particularly Orissa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and the Andamans. Also cultivated as an ornamental tree. suitable for avenue planting. An oil, obtained from seeds, is used as an illuminant, lubricant, for painting wood work and for soap-making. It is also used in rheumatism and for skin diseases. Bark is used as tan. Wood is used for constructional purposes, furniture, packing-cases, boat-building, veneers and plywood.

Camellia japonica L. (Syn. *Thea japonica* Nois.); Eng.-Garden Camellia (Theaceae). An ornamental, evergreen shrub; native to Japan and China. Often cultivated at hill stations for its single or double pinkish-red flowers which resemble rose.

{{*Camellia reticulata*}e} Lindl. (Syn. *Thea reticulata* Pierre); (Theaceae). An ornamental shrub, native to China; bears crimson-rose-coloured flowers.

[*Campanula pyramidalis*](#) L.; Eng.-Chimney bell flower (Campanulaceae). An ornamental perennial herb, native to S. Europe; producing pale-blue flowers in long narrow, terminal panicle.

{{*Campsis grandiflora*}e} (Thunb.) K. Schum. (Syn. *Bignonia grandiflora* Thunb.; *Tecoma grandiflora* Thunb.; *Tecoma grandiflora* Lois.); Eng.-Chinese trumpet-creeper (Bignoniaceae). An ornamental, climbing shrub; native to China and Japan. Grown for its graceful foliage and orange-coloured, large flowers.

[*Campsis radicans*](#) (L.) Seem. (Syn. *Bignonia radicans* L.; *Tecoma radicans* Juss.); Eng.-Trumpet-vine; Hindi-Latkania (Bignoniaceae). A spreading shrub, native to N. America. Grown as an ornamental for its graceful foliage and large showy flowers.

[*Canella alba*](#) Murr.; (Canellaceae). A tree, grown as an ornamental in Calcutta gardens.

{{*Canella orientalis*}e} Rosc. (Syn. *C. indica* L. var. *orientalis* Rose.); Eng.-Indian shot; Hindi-Sabbajaya (Cannaceae). A perennial herb commonly cultivated as an ornamental for its flowers and foliage. Tuberous rhizomes are used as vegetable, and hard black seeds are made in to necklaces and rosaries.

[*Capparis zeylanica*](#) L. (Syn. *C. horrida* L. f.); Hindi-Gitoran, Ardanda (Capparidaceae). A common thorny, climbing shrub, used as hedge plant; fruits are pickled and sometimes used in curries.

[*Carludovica palmata*](#) Ruiz and Pav.; Eng.-Panama hat plant (Cyclanthaceae). A bushy shrub grown in Indian gardens. Leaves are used for manufacture of hats.

[*Cassia artemisioides*](#) Caudich. ex DC.; Eng.-Wormwood senna (Caesalpiniaceae). A bushy shrub characterized by profuse branching of the stem, native to Australia and is grown as an ornamental for its fragrant, sulphur-yellow flowers.

[*Cassia fistula*](#) L.; Eng.-Indian laburnum, Purging Cassia, Golden-shower; Hindi-Amaltas (Caesalpiniaceae). A tree cultivated as an ornamental for attractive yellow blossoms in pendant racemes. Also suitable for avenue planting. Fruit-pulp is used as purgative, and it is an ingredient in confections of senna which is pleasant and useful laxative preparation. Wood is used for furniture, decorative paneling and fine carving.

[Ecoport Picture: Full Bloom.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Leaf.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Flowers.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Tree.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Pod.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Leaves.](#)

In [Chhattisgarh](#) its different parts are used as traditional medicine.

[Delay Is Not Tolerated In Throat Related Troubles.](#)

[Chhattisgarh Herbs Can Give Relief To SARS Patients.](#)

[Through Medicinal Soils Acne Is Treated.](#)

[Traditional Ways to get Healthy Eyes.](#)

Discoverlife Database

<http://stri.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?search=Cassia+fistula>

[Cassia grandis](#) L. f.; Eng.-Horse Cassia (Caesalpiniaceae). Grown as hedge plant.

[Cassia javanica](#) L.; Eng.-Java Cassia; Hindi-Java-ki-rani (Caesalpiniaceae). A small tree, native to Malaysia and is grown as an ornamental for its pink flowers.

[Cassia nodosa](#) Buch.-Ham.ex Roxb.; Eng.-Pink mohur ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree with a short trunk and spreading crown, native to [Burma](#) and [Malaysia](#) and is grown for its ornamental flowers and foliage.

[Cassia renigera](#) Wall. ex. Benth.; Eng.-Pink Cassia ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree, grown in gardens.

[Cassia siamea](#) Lamk.; Eng.-Kassod-tree (Caesalpiniaceae). An ornamental tree with yellow flowers. Also grown as an avenue tree. wood pulp is reported to be suitable for writing-and printing-paper.

[Cassia sophora](#) L.; Eng.-Sophora senna; Hindi-Kasaundi ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A shrubby herb grown in gardens as hedge.

[Cassia surattensis](#) Burm. f. (Syn. C. glauca Lamk.); ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A small tree, grown as hedge in gardens.

[Catharanthus roseus](#) (L.) G. Don [Syn. *Lochnera rosea* (L.) Spach; *Vinca rosea* L.]; Eng.-Madagascar periwinkle; Hindi-Sada Sawagan ([Apocynaceae](#)). A small shrub, native to the {{West Indies}} and is grown as an ornamental. Roots and thick basal stem contain higher percentage of alkaloids and two of these vinblastine and vincristine are used in medicines in cancer therapy. Plant is cultivated for getting the drug chiefly in {{Ramnathpuram}}, [Tirunelveli](#) and [Madurai](#) districts of [Tamil Nadu](#).

Discoverlife Database

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[Celastrus paniculata](#) Wild.; Hindi-Mal-kangni ([Celastraceae](#)). A large, Climbing shrub distributed throughout the greater part of the country. Seeds yield an oil, which is used in beri-

beri. Seeds are [laxative](#), [stimulant](#), [aphrodisiac](#) and used in [leprosy](#), [gout](#) and [rheumatism](#).

[Centaurea americana](#) Nutt. (Syn. Plectocephalus americanus Don); Eng.-Basket-flower ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb having purplish or rose-coloured flower heads, native to Mexico.

[Centaurea cyanus](#) L.; Eng.-Corn flower, Bachelor's-button ([Compositae](#)). A herb grown as an ornamental. Corn flower is medicinally used as remedy for disorders of nervous system. Also used for many eye ailments.

[Centaurea moschata](#) L.; Eng.-Sweet sultan ([Compositae](#)). Grown in gardens.

[Centaurium pulchellum](#) (Sw.) Druce [Syn. C. ramosissimum (Pers.) Druce; Erythraea ramosissima Pers.]; ([Gentianaceae](#)). A herb, grown as an ornamental for its attractive rosy flowers.

{{[Centranthus macrosiphon](#)}e} Boiss.; Eng.-Centranth ([Valerianaceae](#)). An annual with deep rose or white flowers. Cultivated in rockeries; native to Spain.

[Cereus grandiflorus](#) Mill.; Eng.-Night-blooming Cereus ([Cactaceae](#))l An ornamental cactus bearing large, attractive, sweet-scented flowers, which open at night and wither before morning.

[Cestrum aurantiacum](#) Lindl.; ([Solanaceae](#)). A bushy shrub, native to Guatemala; grown as an ornamental for its bright orange-coloured flowers.

[Cestrum diurnum](#) L.; Eng.-Day jessamine; Hindi-Din-ka-raja ([Solanaceae](#)). A shrub, native to the {{West Indies}e}; grown as an ornamental for its scented flowers.

[Cestrum elegans](#) Schlecht.; ([Solanaceae](#)). A shrub, native to [Mexico](#); considered to be very suitable as an ornamental for growing at hill stations.

[Cestrum nocturnum](#) L.; Eng.-Night jessamine; Hindi-Rat-ki-rani ([Solanaceae](#)). A diffuse shrub, native to the West Indies, grown throughout the country for its flowers, which are scented at night.

Discoverlife Database

<http://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20o?search=Cestrum+nocturnum>

[Cestrum parqui](#) L'Herit.; Eng.-Willow-leaves jessamine; Hindi-Rat-ki-rani ([Solanaceae](#)). A small shrub, native to [Chile](#); grown for its yellow fragrant flowers.

[Chamaecyparis lawsoniana](#) (Murr.) Parl.; ([Cupressaceae](#)). An evergreen tree grown on hills for ornamental purpose. Reported to yield useful timber.

Cheiranthus cheiri L.; Eng.-Wall-flower; Hindi-Todrisurkh (Cruciferae). A herb, native to S. Europe; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Chionachne koenigii*}e} (Spreng.) Thw. (Syn. *Polytoca barbata* Stapf; *Coix koenigii* Sprng.); Hindi-Kansa (Gramineae). Fruit cases are used for rosaries, beads, ornamental trays, baskets and boxes.

Chloroxylon swietenia DC.; Eng.-East Indian satinwood tree; Hindi-Bhirra (Flindersiaceae). A small tree occurring in Peninsular India. Satinwood is used for cabinet-work, high-class furniture, decorative paneling, bent-wood work, fine carving, musical instruments (Piano-cases), golf-club shafts, and as face veneers for ornamental {plywood}g}. Wood pulp is suitable for preparing wrapping paper. Bhirha is used in Traditional Healing in Chhattisgarh.

Discoverlie Database

<https://amnh.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?search=Chloroxylon+swietenia>

Google Link

http://www.google.com/#hl=en&safe=off&q=chloroxylon+oudhia&aq=f&aqi=&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=&fp=ae8f9588018abe0f

{{*Chonemorpha fragrans*}e} (Moon) Alston (Syn. *C. macrophylla* G. Don); (Apocynaceae). An ornamental, climbing shrub bearing sweet-scented flowers. Bark fibre is used for fishing-nets.

Chorisia speciosa A. St-Hill.; Eng.-Floss-silk tree (Bombacaceae). A handsome tree with bottle-shaped trunk, covered with conical-shaped prickles. Planted in lawns, and also yields silky cotton from pods.

Chrysanthemum carinatum Schousb. (Syn. *C. tricolor* Andr.; *C. matricaroides* Hort.); Eng.-Tricolor Chrysanthemum (Compositae). An annual, grown for its ornamental flower heads of various colour combinations; native to Morocco.

Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium (Trev.) Vis. (Syn. *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium* Trev.); Eng.-Dalmatian Pyrethrum, Dalmatian insect flower (Compositae). A herb grown in {{Kashmir}e} and the {{Nilgiris}e}. Flowers are the main source of pyrethrum of commerce. Highest pyrethrin contents in inflorescence when in full bloom. Pyrethrin is an important ingredient of preparations, used for a wide range of insect pests, livestock sprays, mosquito coils for burning, fly sprays and aerosols.

Chrysanthemum coccineum Willd. (Syn. *C. roseum* Adam.); Eng.-Persian Pyrethrum, Persian insect flower ({{Compositae}e}). Cultivated in Assam. Dried flowers yield pyrethrum which is used as an insecticide. Its toxicity is, however, less than the Dalmatian pyrethrum.

Chrysanthemum coronarium L. (Syn. *Anthemis coronaria* Hort.); Eng.-Garland Chrysanthemum,

Crown daisy; Hindi-Guldaudi ([Compositae](#)). An annual with yellow or yellowish-white flower heads, native to the {{Mediterranean}} region. Grown as an ornamental.

[Chrysanthemum indicum](#) L. (Syn. C. japonicum Thnb.; Pyrethrum indicum DC.); Eng.-Japanese Chrysanthemum; Hindi-Guldaudi ([Compositae](#)). Native to [China](#) and [Japan](#), cultivated as an ornamental.

{{*Chrysanthemum maximum*}} Ramond.; Eng.-Max daisy ([Compositae](#)). A perennial or biennial herb bearing white flowerheads grown as an ornamental.

[Cissus quadrangularis](#) L. (Syn. Vitis quadrangularis Wall.); Hindi-Hadjora. ([Vitaceae](#)). A common, succulent twiner. Juice of stem is reported to reduce healing period considerably, particularly for fractured bones.

Google link

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[Citharexylum spinosum](#) L.; Eng.-Fiddle wood ([Verbenaceae](#)). A small tree; flowers white, fragrant and in long, drooping racemes. Grown in gardens and hedges.

{{*Citharexylum subserratum*}} Sw.; ([Verbenaceae](#)). A tree, grown as an ornamental for its fragrant flowers in long, drooping racemes.

[Citrullus colocynthis](#) (L.) Kuntze (Syn. Cucumis colocynthis L.; Colocynthis vulgaris Schrad.); Eng.-Colocynth, Bitter apple; Hindi-Indrayan ([Cucurbitaceae](#)). A perennial trailing herb, native to Asia and Africa but found in N. India, M.P., Gujarat and S. India. Bitter fruits are used as purgative and roots in jaundice and urinary diseases. Extract from fruit-pulp is highly effective against bacteria.

Google Link

http://www.google.com/#hl=en&safe=off&q=citrullus+oudhia&aq=f&aqi=&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=&fp=ae8f9588018abe0f

[Clarkia elegans](#) Dougl. (Syn. C. unguiculata Lindl.; C. neriifolia Hort.); ([Onagraceae](#)). An annual grown as an ornamental for its purple or rose-coloured flowers, native to [California](#).

[Clarkia pulchella](#) Pursh; ([Onagraceae](#)). A herb, native to N.-W. America; grown as an ornamental.

[Ecoport Picture: Plant.](#)

[Ecoport Picture: Flowers.](#)

[*Clematis paniculata*](#) Thunb.; ([Ranunculaceae](#)). A shrub, native to Japan; grown as an ornamental.

[*Cleome spinosa*](#) L.; Eng.-Giant spiderplant ([Cleomaceae](#)). A strongly scented herb; grown as an ornamental.

[*Clerodendrum indicum*](#) (L.) Kuntze (Syn. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* R. Br.; *Siphonanthus indica* L.); Eng.-Turk's turban, Tube-flower; Hindi-Bharangi ([Verbenaceae](#)). A tall shrub, grown as an ornamental.

[*Clerodendrum inerme*](#) (L.) Gaertn. (Syn. *Colkameria inermis* L.); Hindi-Lanjai ([Verbenaceae](#)). A straggling, trailing shrub; native to India. Commonly grown as hedge plant.

[*Clerodendrum japonicum*](#) (Thunb.) Sweet [Syn. *C. fragrans* (Vent.) Willd.]; Eng.-Glory tree; Hindi-Attardana, Madanmohan ([Verbenaceae](#)). A sweet smelling shrub or undershrub, native to [China](#) and [Japan](#); grown as an ornamental for its very fragrant flowers. Leaves with black pepper are used in colic pain.

[*Clerodendrum splendens*](#) (Thunb.) G. Don; ([Verbenaceae](#)). A climbing shrub, grown along trellis and walls of gardens for its showy blossoms and dense screen of foliage.

{{*Clerodendrum squamatum*}e} Vahl; ([Verbenaceae](#)). Native to [China](#); grown as an ornamental.

{{*Clanthus dampieri*}e} A. Cunn. Ex Lindl.; Eng.-Glory pea ([Papilionaceae](#)). A herb, native to [Australia](#); grown as an ornamental.

{{*Clytostoma callistegioides*}e} (Cham.) Bur. (Syn. *Bignonia speciosa* R. Grah.); ([Bignoniaceae](#)). A shrub, native to [Brazil](#) and {{*Argentina*}e}; grown in gardens.

{{*Cobaea scandens*}e} Cav.; ([Cobaeaceae](#)). An ornamental climber having green or pale-yellow, large flowers.

[*Codiaeum variegatum*](#) (L.) Blume; Eng.-Crotons ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). An evergreen, ornamental shrub grown for its coloured leaves, and also used as hedge.

[*Coix gigantea*](#) Koen. Ex Roxb. (Syn. *C. lingulata* Hack.); ([Gramineae](#)). Stony bracts are used for rosaries, beads, ornamental trays, baskets and boxes in the eastern hill districts of India.

{{*Colvillea racemosa*}e} Boj. Ex Hook.; Eng.-Colville's glory; Hindi-Kilbli ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree with bright orange flowers, native to Madagascar; cultivated as hedge plant.

[*Cordia sebestena*](#) L.; Eng.-Geiger-tree, Scarlet Cordia; Hindi-Lal lasoora ({{*Ethretiaceae*}e}). An ornamental tree with orange-red flowers.

[*Cordyline terminalis*](#) Kunth; Eng.-Palm lily ([Agavaceae](#)). A shrub, grown in gardens.

[*Coreopsis basalis*](#) Blake (Syn. *C. drummondii* Torr. & Gray.; *C. picta* Hort.; *Calliopsis basalis* Dietr.); Eng.-Gol-den-wave (Compositae). An annual grown for its ornamental feathery leaves and bright golden flower heads with reddish brown center; native to [Texas](#).

[*Coreopsis tinctoria*](#) Nutt. (Syn. *C. bicolor* Reichb.; *C. elegans* Hort.; *Calliopsis marmorata* Hort.); Compositae). An annual grown as an ornamental; native to {{U.S.A}e}.

[*Cortaderia selloana*](#) (Schult). Aschers, & Graebn. [Syn. *Arundo selloana* Schult.; *A. dioeca* Spreng.; *Cortaderia argentea*(Nees) Stapf]; (Gramineae). Native to S. America, now introduced into India as an ornamental grass.

[*Corypha umbraculifera*](#) L.; Eng.-Talipot palm; Hindi-Bhajarbattu (Palmae). A tall palm grown in Bengal and the Andamans. Leaves are made into fans, mats and umbrellas, and seeds are used for making buttons and small cared ornaments, and as beads by Hindu devotees.

[*Cosmos bipinnatus*](#) Cav.; (Compositae). An annual, grown as an ornamental; native to [Mexico](#).

[*Couroupita guianensis*](#) Aubl.; Eng.-Cannon-ball tree; Hindi-Tope gola ([Lecythidaceae](#)). A tree, native to S. America; grown as an ornamental.

[*Crataeva nurvala*](#) Buch.-Ham. [Syn. *C. religiosa* auct. (non Forst.)]; Hindi-Barna ([Capparidaceae](#)). A tree, cultivated in gardens for its white and pale-yellow flowers in lax terminal corymbs. Frequently planted near Muslim tombs. Wood is used for combs.

{{*Cratoxylum cochinchinense*}e} (Lour.) Bl.; (Guttiferae). A small tree, grown in gardens.

[*Crescentia cujete*](#) L.; Eng.-Calabash-tree; Hindi-Vilaiti bel (Bignoniaceae). A small tree, native to tropical America and the {{West Indies}e} and is now grown in gardens. Woody shells of fruits take fine polish and are carved and made into domestic utensils and ornaments.

[*Crinum asiaticum*](#) L.; Eng.-Poison-bulb; Hindi-Pindar, Sukhdarshan ([Amaryllidaceae](#)). A large, bulbous herb, cultivated as an ornamental. Bulb is used as tonic and laxative in biliousness and other urinary troubles. Fresh root as emetic and {{diaphoretic}g}, seeds as [purgative](#).

[*Crinum latifolium*](#) L.; (Amaryllidaceae). A bulbous herb, grown as an ornamental.

{{*Crossandra infundibuliformis*}e} (L.) Nees (Syn. *C. undulaefolia* Salisb.; *C. axillaries* Nees; *Justicia infundibuliformis* L.); Hindi-Priya-darsa (Acanthaceae). A small shrub, grown as an ornamental for its orange-yellow flowers.

[*Crotalaria juncea*](#) L.; Eng.-Sunnhemp; Hindi-San, Sunn (Papilionaceae). A tall shrub cultivated throughout India. Stem fibre is used for unsized twine, fishing nets, cot stringing, matting, coarse canvas, bags and ropes. Because of high cellulose and low ash content, stem fibre is particularly suitable for cigarette paper and high quality tissue paper. Flowers are eaten as vegetable and green stem and leaves make good manure. Seeds contain about 15 per cent gum.

[*Cryophytum crystallinum*](#) (L.) N.E. Br. ex E.P. Phillips (Syn. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* L.); Eng.-Ice-plant ([Aizoaceae](#)). A herb, native to S. Africa; grown in gardens.

[*Cuphea ignea*](#) DC. (Syn. *C. platycentra* Lem.; *Parsonsia ignea* Standl.); ([Lythraceae](#)). A much branched, spreading undershrub, native to [Mexico](#); grown as an ornamental.

[*Cupressus funebris*](#) Endl.; Eng.-Mourning cypress, Weeping cypress ([Cupressaceae](#)). A tree, native to [China](#); cultivated as an ornamental.

[*Cupressus sempervirens*](#) L.; Eng.-Italian cypress; Mediterranean cypress; Hindi-Sara ([Cupressaceae](#)). A large, evergreen tree; native to S. [Europe](#) and W. Asia and is now distributed in N.-W. India. Grown as an ornamental and makes fine avenue in gardens and parks.

[*Cycas circinalis*](#) L. (Syn. *C. thouarsii* R. Br.); Eng.-Fern palm; Hindi-Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul ([Cycadaceae](#)). A palm-like small tree, native to tropical [Africa](#); grown in gardens. Also distributed in [Orissa](#) and S. India. Starch cycad sago, extracted from pith and cortex, is used as food. Mature seeds (nuts) are utilized as food or made into flour or starch after various treatments to remove poisonous constituents.

[*Cycas revoluta*](#) Thunb.; Eng.-Sago-palm ([Cycadaceae](#)). A graceful palm-like shrub or small tree, native to {{Java}} and grown in gardens. Both fleshy testa and the starchy kernel of seed are edible, the latter after proper treatment in order to remove the poisonous principle.

[*Cyclamen persicum*](#) Mill.; Eng.-Persian Cyclamen ([Primulaceae](#)). An ornamental, tuberous herb; native to [Syria](#) and [Greece](#).

[*Cynoglossum amabile*](#) Stapf & Drummond.; Eng.-Chinese forget-me-not ([Boraginaceae](#)). An ornamental herb with blue flowers, native to S.W. [China](#).

[*Cynometra cauliflora*](#) L.; ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree distributed in Peninsular India, and occasionally grown in gardens for its edible fruits.

[*Cynometra ramiflora*](#) L.; ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree occurring in the tidal forests of S. India, the Andamans and {{Sunderbans}}. Reported to be grown in gardens.

[*Daphne papyracea*](#) Wall. ex Steud. (Syn. *D. cannabina* Wall.); Eng.-Nepal paper plant; Hindi-Satpura, Mahadev-ka-phul ([Thymelaeaceae](#)). An evergreen shrub distributed in the temperate Himalayas, {{Khasi Hills}} and [Manipur](#). Stem-bark is utilized for making paper, ropes and cordage. Flowers are used in religious ceremonies.

{{*Delonix elata*}} (L.) Gamble (Syn. *Poinciana elata* L.); Eng.-White gulmohur; Hindi-Sankesar ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A small tree, introduced from Ethiopia; grown as an ornamental for its yellow-white flowers.

[*Delonix regia*](#) (Boj.) Raf. (Syn. *Poinciana regia* Boj. Ex Hook.); Eng.-Royal Poinciana, Peacock-

flower; Hindi-Gulmohor ([Caesalpiniaceae](#)). A tree with an umbrella-shaped crown, native to [Madagascar](#); grown in gardens and avenues for ornamental purposes and for shade.

[Delphinium ajacis](#) L.; Eng.-Rocket larkspur ([Ranunculaceae](#)). An annual herb, native to [S. Europe](#); grown as an ornamental.

{{*Derris scandens*}e} (Roxb.) Benth. (Syn. {{*Dalbergia scandens*}e} Roxb.); Hindi-Gonj ([Papilionaceae](#)). A large, woody climber occurring in forests of {{*Assam*}e}, Bengal, U.P., and S. India; and also grown as an ornamental for dense foliage.

{{*Desmos chinensis*}e} Lour. (Syn. *Unona discolor* Vahl); ([Annonaceae](#)). A spreading or climbing shrub, grown as an ornamental for its greenish-yellow, fragrant flowers.

{{*Deutzia longifolia*}e} Franch.; ([Philadelphaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub bearing pinkish flowers, native to [China](#).

{{*Deutzia rosea*}e} Rehd.; ([Philadelphaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub having pinkish or purplish flowers.

[Deutzia scabra](#) Thunb. var. *crenata* Voss. (Syn. *D. crenata* Sieb. & Zucc.); ([Philadelphaceae](#)). A shrub, native to [China](#) and [Japan](#); cultivated in gardens for ornamental purpose.

[Dianthus barbatus](#) L.; Eng.-Sweet William ([Caryophyllaceae](#)). A herb, grown as an ornamental.

[Dianthus caryophyllus](#) L.; Eng.-Carnation, Clove pink, Picotee ([Caryophyllaceae](#)). Native to [S. Europe](#); grown as an ornamental. An essential oil, obtained from flowers, is reported to be used in high-grade perfumes.

[Dianthus chinensis](#) L. (Syn. *D. sinensis* Hort.); Eng.-Rainbow pink ([Caryophyllaceae](#)). Grown as an ornamental.

[Dichondra repens](#) J.R. & G. Forst.; ([Convolvulaceae](#)). A herb, grown as an ornamental for its white flowers.

{{*Didymosperma nanum*}e} H. Wendl. & Drude; ([Palmae](#)). A dwarf palm, cultivated as an ornamental.

[Dieffenbachia seguine](#) (L.) Schott; ([Araceae](#)). A fleshy herb with variegated leaves; native to W. Indies and S. America and is now grown as an ornamental.

[Dimorphotheca sinuata](#) DC. (Syn. *D. aurantiaca* Hort.; *D. calendulaceae* (Harvey); Eng.-Cape-marigold ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb with orange-yellow heads; native to S. Africa.

[Diospyros cordifolia](#) Roxb. (Syn. *D. montana* Cl.) ; ([Ebenaceae](#)). A large shrub or small tree, grown as an ornamental.

Diospyros discolor Willd. (Syn. *D. mabola* Roxb.); Eng.-Mabola persimmon; Hindi-Vilaiti gab ([Ebenaceae](#)). An evergreen tree cultivated in gardens for its ornamental foliage. Fruits are edible.

{{*Dombeya acutangula*}e} Cav. (Syn. *Astrapaea tiliaefolia* Sweet); [Sterculiaceae](#). A shrub or small tree, native to [Mauritius](#) and is now grown in gardens for ornamental purposes.

{{*Dombeya mastersii*}e} Hook. f.; ([Sterculiaceae](#)). A shrub, native to tropical [Africa](#); grown as an ornamental for its creamy-white flowers.

{{*Dombeya natalensis*}e} Sond.; ([Sterculiaceae](#)). A shrub, grown as an ornamental for its sweet-scented white flowers.

Dovyalis caffra (Haw. & Sond.) Warb.; ([Flacourtiaceae](#)). A thorny bush, native to [Africa](#); has now been introduced into Indian gardens as hedge plant. Fruits are highly acidic and edible.

Dracontium polyphyllum L.; ([Araceae](#)). A herb with long petioled leaves, native to {{tropical America}e} and is now grown as an ornamental.

{{*Dysoxylum malabaricum*}e} Bedd. (Syn. *D. glandulosum* Talbot); Eng.-White cedar ([Meliaceae](#)). A tree distributed in W. Ghats. Its wood is used for casks, bent-wood articles, match-splints, picture-frames, billiard cues, cottonmill bonnins, carts and carriages, toys and model-making.

{{*Ecbolium linneanum*}e} Kurz var. *dentata* (Klein) Clarke; Hindi-Udajat ([Acanthaceae](#)). A shrub distributed in N.-W. India, {{Peninsular India}e} and W. Ghats; also grown in gardens as an ornamental.

Echium plantagineum L.; ([Boraginaceae](#)). An erect or diffuse annual grown as an ornamental; native to S. Europe.

Elaeocarpus sphaericus (Gaertn.) K. Schum. (Syn. *E. ganitrus* Roxb.); Eng.-Utrasum bead tree; Hindi-Rudrak ({{Elaeocarpaceae}e}). A tree distributed in [Bihar](#), {{Bengal}e}, {{Assam}e}, [Maharashtra](#), and M.P. Hard tubercled nuts are made into rosaries and bracelets, and are also used in making necklaces and buttons. Rosaries and bracelets are worn by Brahmins, holymen and modern hippies.

Embelia tsjeriam-cottom A. DC. (Syn. *E. robusta* C.B. Clarke non Roxb.); Hindi-Baibirang ([Myrsinaceae](#)). A large shrub or small tree distributed throughout India. Its fruits are used as an [antispasmodic](#), and {{anthelmintic}g}.

Emilia javanica (Burm. f.) C.B. Rob. (Syn. *E. sagittata* DC.; *E. flammea* Cass.; *Cacalia sagittata* Vahl; *C. coccinea* Sims; *Senecia sagittatus* Hoffm.); Eng.-Tassel-flwoer, Flora's paint brush ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb grown for its scarlet flower heads.

{{*Eranthemum laxiflorum*}e} Gray; ([Acanthaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub with purple flowers, native to [Fiji](#).

[*Eranthemum nervosum*](#) (Vahl) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. [Syn. *Daedalacanthus nervosus* (Vahl) T. Anders.]; ([Acanthaceae](#)). An evergreen {{ornamental}g} shrub with blue flowers; native to India.

[*Eryngium foetidum*](#) L.; ([Umbelliferae](#)). A herb distributed in {{Assam}e}; used for flavouring curries.

{{*Erythrina blakei*}e} Hort. Ex Parker; ([Papilionaceae](#)). A small tree, grown for its beautiful scarlet flowers.

[*Erythrina crista-galli*](#) L. (Syn. *E. laurifolia* Jacq.); Eng.-Cockspur, Coral-tree ([Papilionaceae](#)). A small, bushy shrub, native to Brazil; grown as an ornamental for its bright red flowers.

[*Erythrina indica*](#) Lamk. var. *parcellii* Hort. (Syn. *E. parcellii* Bull); Eng.-Indian coral tree ([Papilionaceae](#)). Grown as an ornamental for its bright cinnamon red flowers. Necklaces are made of bright red seeds.

[*Eschscholzia californica*](#) Cham.; Eng.-California poppy ([Papaveraceae](#)). A popular ornamental herb with yellow-orange or cream-coloured flowers.

{{*Eucalyptus stricklandii*}e} Maiden; ([Myrtaceae](#)). A rapidly growing, ornamental tree of [Australian](#) origin; has now been introduced in [Rajasthan](#). Considered to be useful for planting in dry areas.

[*Eucharis grandiflora*](#) Planch. (Syn. *E. amazonica* Lind.); Eng.-Star of Bethelhem, Amazon-lily ({{Amryllidaceae}e}). A bulbous herb, native to tropical S. America; grown as an ornamental for its large, white, fragrant flowers.

[*Euonymus japonicus*](#) L.; Eng.-Golden pillar, Spindle tree ([Celastraceae](#)). A shrub, native to [Japan](#); grown as an ornamental.

[*Eupatorium triplinerve*](#) Vahl (Syn. *E. ayapana* Vent.); Eng.-Ayapana tea; Hindi-Ayapana ([Compositae](#)). A small, aromatic undershrub grown in gardens, and also distributed in the temperate Himalayas and Khasi Hills. Herb is used as {{diaphoretic}g}, {{diuretic}e}, emetic, and in [jaundice](#), [scurvy](#), for fomenting sores and ulcers. Juice of fresh leaves is used as haemostatic agent, particularly for checking internal [haemorrhage](#).

[*Euphorbia antiquorum*](#) L.; ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). A shrub occurring in warmer regions of India; often cultivated for hedges.

[*Euphorbia pulcherrima*](#) Willd. Ex Klotz. [Syn. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* (Willd. Ex Klotz.) R. Grah.]; Eng.-Poinsettia ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). A shrub, native to C. America; grown as an ornamental.

[*Euterpe edulis*](#) Mart.; Eng.-Parapalm, Assai Palm ([Palmae](#)). A slender palm, native to Brazil, is now reported to be grown in Indian gardens. Fruit is edible, and beverage is said to be prepared

by soaking it in water.

[Faradaya splendida](#) F. Muell.; ([Verbenaceae](#)). A climbing shrub, native to Australia; grown as an ornamental.

[Felicia bergeriana](#) O. Hoffm. (Syn. *Cineraria bergeriana* Spreng.; *Aster bergerianus* Harvey); Eng.-Kingfisher daisy ([Compositae](#)). A densely hairy, ornamental annual with bright blue heads; native to S. Africa.

[Ficus microcarpa](#) L.f. [Syn. *F. retusa* auct. (non L.); *F. benamina* auct. (non L.)]; Hindi-Chilkan ([Moraceae](#)). A large or medium-sized, evergreen tree with a dense crown; native to India and [Malaysia](#). Grown in gardens, and as an avenue tree. Quite common in [New Delhi](#).

[Ficus rumphii](#) Blume (Syn. *F. cordifolia* Roxb.; *Urostigma cordifolium* Miq.); Hindi-Gagjaira, Pakar ([Moraceae](#)). A small or medium-sized tree distributed in Punjab, M.P. and Assam. Also grown in gardens. Fruits are edible.

[Flacourtia inermis](#) Roxb.; Eng.-Lovilovi ([Flacourtiaceae](#)). An ornamental tree, grown in S. India. Fruits are edible and also used for making jams, jellies, syrups and preserves.

[Fortunella margarita](#) (Lour.) Swingle (Syn. *Citrus margarita* Lour.); Eng.-Nagami Kumquat, Cheennarangee ([Rutaceae](#)). A thorny, ornamental shrub; its fruits are edible.

[Fritillaria imperialis](#) L.; Eng.-Imperial Fritillary ([Liliaceae](#)). An ornamental, bulbous herb from Kashmir.

{{*Fritillaria roylei*}} Hook.; ([Liliaceae](#)). An ornamental herb with yellowish green flowers, distributed in W. Himalayas.

[Gaillardia pulchella](#) Foug.; Eng.-Blanket flower ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb.

[Garcinia dulcis](#) (Roxb.) Kurz; ([Guttiferae](#)). A handsome evergreen tree, grown as an ornamental. Fruits are reported to be suitable for jams and preserves.

[Gardenia jasminoides](#) Ellis (Syn. *G. florida* L.; *G. augusta* Merrill); Eng.-Cape-jasmine; Hindi-Gandha raj ([Rubiaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub of China and Japan; pulp of fruits yields yellow dye, and flowers are a source of an essential oil which is used in perfumery.

[Gardenia resinifera](#) Roth (Syn. *G. lucida* Roxb.); Eng.-Brilliant Gardenia; Hindi-Dikamali ([Rubiaceae](#)). An ornamental, large shrub with fragrant flowers.

{{*Gazania rigens*}} R. Br. (Syn. *G. splendens* Moore.; *Gorteria rigens* (L.); ([Compositae](#)). An ornamental herb, native to S. Africa.

[Gerbera jamesonii](#) Bolus ex Hook. f.; Eng.-Transvaal daisy, Barberton daisy ([Compositae](#)). An

ornamental herb.

[Gilia capitata](#) Dougl.; (Polemoniaceae). An annual grown as an ornamental for its light blue flowers, native to U.S.A.

{{[Gilia rubra](#)}e} (L.) Heller (Syn. *Polemonium rubrum* L.); Eng.-Standing-cypress (Polemoniaceae). A perennial herb grown as an ornamental.

[Ginkgo biloba](#) L.; Eng.-Maidenhair tree; Hindi-Bal kunwari (Ginkgoaceae). A tree, native to China; grown as an ornamental.

{{[Gladiolus](#)}e} L.; (Iridaceae). A genus of herbs grown for ornamental purposes. The garden gladioli do not represent any one species. They have been derived by variation and hybridization from several species.

[Gleditsia triacanthos](#) L.; Eng.-Honey locust, Sweet locust, Three-thorned Acacia (Caesalpiniaceae). A spinous tree, native to N. America; grown as a roadside or hedge tree. Ripe pods (fruits) are given as fodder. Pods contain sweetish succulent pulp with a content of about 25% sugar, which are relished by farm livestock.

[Gliricidia sepium](#) (Jacq.) Walp. [Syn. *G. maculate* (H.B. & K.) Steud.; *Lonchocarpus maculatus* DC.]; Eng.-Madre tree, Spotted Gliricidia (Papilionaceae). A small tree, native to tropical America; grown as an ornamental, and for green manure in TamilNadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala. Powdered seeds, leaves and bark mixed with rice are used for destroying pests.

[Gloriosa superba](#) L.; Eng.-Glory lily, Tiger's claws; Hindi-Kalihari (Liliaceae). An ornamental, climbing herb. Tubers are used in medicines as anthelmintic, and leaf juice is reported to kill lice in hair.

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[Gomphrena globosa](#) L.; Eng.-Globeamaranth, Bachelor's button (Amaranthaceae). A hardy annual, grown as an ornamental for its bright coloured flower-heads.

[Guaiacum officinale](#) L.; Eng.-Lignum vitae, Tree-of-life, Pockwood tree; Hindi-Chobehyat (Zygophyllaceae). A small tree, introduced from the West Indies and is grown as an ornamental. Gum-Guaiacum or Guaiac resin, obtained either as natural exudation from tree or by burning logs of wood, is used in medicine as mild laxative, and also for treating chronic rheumatism and gout. In form of lozenges, is used for treating tonsillitis and pharyngitis, and rheumatism.

[Guettarda speciosa](#) L.; (Runiaceae). A shrub or a small tree, cultivated in gardens for its white, fragrant flowers; also distributed in the tidal forests of S. India. And the Andamans. Stem bark is

reported to be useful in chronic dysentery.

[Gynura aurantiaca](#) DC.; (Compositae). An ornamental undershrub, native to Java; grown for its colourful foliage and flower-heads.

[Gypsophila elegans](#) Bieb.; (Caryophyllaceae). An ornamental dwarf, herbaceous annual with white or rosy flowers; native to Caucasus.

{{[Haemanthus multiflorus](#)}} Martyn (Syn. *H. kalbreyeri* Baker); Eng.-Football lily, Painter's brush lily (Amaryllidaceae). An ornamental, bulbous herb with scarlet flowers. An extract of bulbs is used as local treatment for ulcers, leprosy, cough and asthma.

{{[Haematoxylon campechianum](#)}} L.; Eng.-Longwood, Compeachy tree; Hindi-Patang (Mimosaceae). An ornamental, thorny shrub or small tree; native to C. America and the West Indies. It forms nice hedge, heartwood yields haematoxylin which is used for dyeing.

[Hamelia patens](#) Jacq. (Syn. *H. erecta* Jacq.); Eng.-Scarlet-bush (Rubiaceae). An evergreen shrub or small tree, native to tropical America; grown in gardens for orange-red flowers. A syrup made of fruits is reported to be useful in dysentery.

{{[Haplophragma adenophyllum](#)}} (Seem.) P. Dop (Syn. *Bignonia adenophylla* Wall. ex G. Don; *Heterophragma adenophyllum* Seem. ex Benth. & Hook. f.); (Bignoniaceae). An avenue tree with dense crown. Wood is used for fishing-rods.

[Hedychium coronarium](#) Koenig ex Retz.; Eng.-Ginger lily (Zingiberaceae). An ornamental, rhizomatous herb occurring throughout the moist parts of India. An essential oil, obtained from rhizome, is active against gram positive bacteria and fungi. Powdered rhizomes are used in medicines as febrifuge, decoction is considered antirheumatic and tonic. Aerial stems are used for manufacturing paper.

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[Hedychium flavum](#) Roxb. (Syn. *H. coronarium* var. *flavum* Baker); Eng.-Yellow ginger lily (Zingiberaceae). A herb, grown as an ornamental for its yellow fragrant flowers.

[Hedysarum coronarium](#) L.; Eng.-Sulla, French-honeysuckle (Papilionaceae). A herb of shrub, native to S. Europe; grown as an ornamental for its deep red, fragrant flowers. Also used as fodder.

[Helichrysum bracteatum](#) Andr.; Eng.-Straw flower (Compositae). A herb, native to Australia; grown as an ornamental.

[Heliotropium arborescens](#) L. (Syn. *H. peruvianum* L.); Eng.-Heliotrope (Boraginaceae). A herb, native to Peru; grown as an ornamental for its fragrant lilac-blue flowers.

{{[Helipterum manglesii](#)}} F.V. Muell. ex Benth. (Syn. *Rhodanthe manglesii* Lindl.; *Roccardia manglesii* Voss); Eng.-Swan river everlasting (Compositae). A herb, native to Australia; grown

as an ornamental for its yellow flowers.

{{*Helipterum roseum*}} Benth. (Syn. *Acroclinium roseum* Hook.; *Roccardia rosea* Voss); (Compositae). An ornamental herb, native to Australia; termed 'immortelles' or 'everlasting', as daisy-like flower heads of different shades of colours retain their shape and colour even after getting dried.

Hemerocallis fulva L.; Eng.-Common yellow day-lily (Liliaceae). An ornamental herb with orange-yellow flowers; distributed in the Himalayas and Khasi Hills. Flowers are a good source of vitamin.

Ornamental plants, local names, uses and other details. Part II.

Herniaria glabra L.; (Illecebraceae). A small, tufted prostrate herb, introduced into Indian gardens. Plant is considered [astringent](#) and {{diuretic}}, and an infusion is used in catarrhal affections of bladder. An aqueous extract makes skin soft and supple.

Hesperis matronalis L.; Eng.-Sweet rocket, Damask Violet, Dame's Violet ([Cruciferae](#)). A herb grown as an ornamental at the hill stations for its sweet-scented light purple flowers.

{{*Heterophragma adenophyllum*}} Seem. [Syn. *Haplophragma adenophyllum* (Wall.) P. Dop; *Bignonia adenophylla* Wall.]; ([Bignoniaceae](#)). A tree distributed in Assam and the Andamans, also cultivated as an ornamental for its large, yellowish-brown flowers.

Heterospathe elata Scheffer (Syn. *Metroxylon elatum* Hort.); ([Palmae](#)). A spreading palm, grown as an ornamental.

Hibiscus mutabilis L.; Eng.- Cotton-rose, Chinese-rose, Confederate rose; Hindi-Guljaib, Shalapara ([Malvaceae](#)). A bushy tomentose shrub; native to [China](#) and is planted in the hedges of gardens. Bark yields fibre, which is used for ropes and cordage.

{{*Hibiscus platanifolius*}} (Willd.) Sweet (Syn. *H. collinus* Roxb.; *H. eriocarpus* DC.; *Pavonia platanifolia* Willd.); ([Malvaceae](#)). A small tree grown as an ornamental.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.; Eng.-Rose-of-China, Shoe-flower, Chinese Hibiscus; Hindi-Gulhar, Jasum ([Malvaceae](#)). A common, evergreen, ornamental shrub. Flowers yield dark-purplish dye, which is used for making shoe polishes. Leaves are used in medicines as emollient, anodyne and laxative. Decoction of leaves is employed as lotion in fevers. Flowers are emollient, demulcent, aphrodisiac and emmenagogue. Decoction of flowers is used in bronchial catarrh. Fried in ghee, given in menorrhagia. Decoction of root is recommended in venereal diseases and fever. Flowers are used in worship.

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Hibiscus schizopetalus (Mast.) Hook. f. (Syn. *H. rosa-sinensis* L. var. *schizopetalus* Mast.); Eng.-Coral Hibiscus ([Malvaceae](#)). A large shrub with drooping branches, native to E. Africa; grown as an ornamental for its orange-red flowers.

Hibiscus syriacus L.; Eng.-Rose of Sharon, Shrubby Althaea; Hindia-Swet jaba, Gulbar ([Malvaceae](#)). A shrub cultivated all over India for its ornamental flowers. Also used in medicines; bark and root are useful in diarrhea, dysentery and dysmenorrhoea. Decoction of flowers is diuretic, and also used for itch and other skin diseases. Seeds are employed in headache and cold.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. (Syn. *Paritium tiliaceum* St. Hil.); Eng.-Cuban bast, Yellow mallow tree, Mahoe; Hindi-Chelwa ([Malvaceae](#)). A large shrub or small tree, commonly occurs along the coasts of both Peninsulas and in Sunderbans and the Andamans. Also grown in gardens. Leaves are edible, and bark fibre is used for ropes and mats. An infusion of leaves is used for ulcers and wounds. Flowers when boiled in milk are considered remedy for earache. Fresh bark yields mucilage which is recommended in dysentery. Roots are diuretic, sudorific, emollient and laxative.

Hippomane mancinella L.; Eng.-Manchineel, Manzanillo ([Euphorbiaceae](#)). A tree, native to tropical America and is now introduced into Indian gardens for its ornamental yellowish-green fruits.

Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz (Syn. *H. madablota* Gaertn.; *Banisteria benghalensis* L.); Hindi-Madhavilata ([Malpighiaceae](#)). An evergreen climbing shrub, native to India and Malaysia; grown in gardens for its white and yellow fragrant flowers.

Hitchenia caulina (Grah.) Baker (Syn. *Curcuma caulina* Grah.); Eng.-Indian arrowroot; Hindi-Tikhur ([Zingiberaceae](#)). A small shrub occurring in Konkar and Mahabaleshwar. Tubers are edible, and leaves are used in paper-making.

{{*Holigarna sanguinea*}} Retz.; Eng.-Chinese-hat-plant, Cup-and-saucer plant; Hindi-Kapni ([Verbenaceae](#)). A large shrub, native to subtropical Himalayas; cultivated in gardens for its orange-red flowers.

{{*Hunnemannia fumariaefolia*}} Sweet; Eng.-Mexican tulip poppy ([Papaveraceae](#)). A herb, grown as an ornamental for its yellow flowers.

Hydrangea L.; ([Hydrangeaceae](#)). A genus of ornamental shrubs grown for their beautiful foliage and flowers. Hydrangeas are at their best during the rainy season in hilly tracts of India.

Hydrocera triflora (L.) Wight & Arn.; ([Balsaminaceae](#)). An aquatic, ornamental herb. Flowers are said to be used in same way as henna for dyeing finger nails.

{{*Hymenocallis americana*}} Roem.; ([Amaryllidaceae](#)). An ornamental, bulbous herb with white, fragrant flowers.

[*Hymenodictyon excelsum*](#) Wall.; Eng.-Kadva-sirid (Rubiaceae). A large tree, grown as hedge plant; also occurs in W. Ghats. Inner bark is bitter and astringent, and is reported to be used as substitute for quinine.

[*Iberis amara*](#) L. (Syn. *I. coronaria* Hort.); Eng.-Rocket candytuft (Cruciferae). A common ornamental herb; native to Europe. An infusion of herb is considered an excellent remedy for rheumatic complaints. It relieves the chronic cases of arthritis. Seeds are used in asthma and bronchitis.

[*Iberis umbellata*](#) L.; Eng.-Globe candytuft (Cruciferae). An ornamental herb with rose-coloured flowers; native to S. Europe.

[*Ilex aquifolium*](#) L.; Eng.-English holly ([Aquifoliaceae](#)). An evergreen shrub or tree, native to Europe and is now grown occasionally in gardens at hill stations. Wood is used for inlaying, fancy articles, turnery and wood sculpture. Fruits are used as purgative, emetic and diuretic.

[*Ipomoea alba*](#) L. [Syn. *I. bona-nox* L.; *Calonyction aculeatum* (L.) House]; Eng.-Moon flower; Hindi-Dudhiakalmi (Convolvulaceae). An ornamental herb, native to tropical America and is grown for fragrant, night-blooming flowers. Leaves and fleshy calyces are eaten as vegetable.

[*Ipomoea cairica*](#) (L.) Sweet (Syn. *I. palmata* Forsk.; *Convolvulus cairicus* L.); Eng.-Railway creeper (Convolvulaceae). A climbing shrub, grown as an ornamental on trellises and at railway stations for its flowers and foliage. Seeds are used as purgative.

[*Ipomoea fistulosa*](#) Mart. Ex Choisy [Syn. *I. crassicaulis* (Benth.) B.L. Robinson; *I. carnea* auct. (non Jacq.); *Batatas crassicaulis* Benth.]; (Convolvulaceae). A stout, straggling shrub; native to S. America and is grown in gardens for dense foliage and flowers.

[*Ipomoea hederifolia*](#) L. [Syn. *I. angulata* Lamk.; *I. coccinea* Clarke (non L.); *Quamoclit coccinea* Cooke (non L.); *Quamoclit coccinea* Cooke (non Moench)]; Eng.-Star Ipomoea (Convolvulaceae). A twinning annual, native to N. Mexico; grown in gardens for its scarlet flowers.

{{*Ipomoea learii*}} (Hook.) Paxt.; Eng.-Blue dawn-flower (Convolvulaceae). An ornamental, climbing shrub; native to tropical America.

[*Ipomoea quamoclit*](#) L. [Syn. *Quamoclit pennata* (Desr.) Boj.; *Q. vulgaris* Choisy; *Q. quamoclit* Britton & Brown; *Convolvulus pennatus* Desr.]; Eng.-Cypressvine, Indian pink; Hindi-Kamalata (Convolvulaceae). A twining shrub, native to tropical America; grown as an ornamental.

[*Ipomoea violacea*](#) L. (Syn. *I. tricolor* Cav.; *I. rubrocaerulea* Hook.); Eng.-Morning glory (Convolvulaceae). An extensively twining annual, native to tropical America; grown in gardens, and for covering walls and trellises.

[*Iresine herbstii*](#) Hook. f.; (Amaranthaceae). An ornamental herb or undershrub, native to Brazil; grown for its bright crimson leaves.

[*Isatis tinctoria*](#) L.; (Cruciferae). A tall herb, native to Afghanistan and W. Tibet, and is now cultivated as an ornamental.

[*Ixora chinensis*](#) Lamk.; Eng.-Chinese Ixora (Rubiaceae). A small shrub native to Malaysia and China; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Ixora lutea*}e} Hutch.; Eng.-Yellow Ixora (Rubiaceae). Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Ixora undulata*}e} Roxb.; Eng.-Wavy-leaves Ixora (Rubiaceae). Grown for its white fragrant flowers.

[*Jacaranda mimosifolia*](#) D. Don [Syn. *J. ovalifolia* R. Br.; *J. acutifolia* auct. (non Humb. & Bonpl.)]; Eng.-Jacaranda; Hindi-Nili gulmohur (Bignoniaceae). A small tree with dense crown, native to Brazil and N.-W. Argentina; cultivated as hedge plant for its bluish-violet flowers.

{{*Jacaranda rhombifolia*}e} G.F.W. Mey. (Syn. *J. filicifolia* D. Don); (Bignoniaceae). A slender tree grown as an ornamental for its fern-like papyraceous foliage and purplish-violet flowers.

{{*Jacobinia tinctoria*}e} Hemsl.; (Acanthaceae). A diffuse shrub, grown as an ornamental for its vermilion or deep-orange flowers.

[*Jacquemontia pentantha*](#) (Jacq.) G. Don (Syn. *J. violacea* Choisy; *Convolvulus pentanthus* Jacq.); (Convolvulaceae). A climber, native to tropical America; planted as an ornamental on walls and trellies.

{{*Jacquinia barbosco*}e} (Loefl.) Mez; ([Theophrastaceae](#)). An evergreen shrub or tree, grown as an ornamental.

[*Jasminum angustifolium*](#) Vahl; Eng.-Wild jasmine; Hindi-Banmallika ([Oleaceae](#)). A small shrub, grown as an ornamental for its fragrant white flowers.

{{*Jasminum arborescens*}e} Roxb. (Syn. *J. roxburghianum* Wall.); Eng.- Tree jasmine; Hindi-Chameli (Oleaceae). A climbing shrub, grown as an ornamental for its white and scented flowers. Fruits are edible.

[*Jasminum auriculatum*](#) Vahl; Hindi-Juhi (Oleaceae). A bushy or climbing shrub cultivated throughout India especially in U.P. and Tamil Nadu.

{{*Jasminum calophyllum*}e} Wall. ex DC.; (Oleaceae). Grown as an ornamental for its white, fragrant flowers.

{{*Jasminum flexile*}e} Vahl; Hindi-Malti (Oleaceae). A climbing herb or shrub, distributed in Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and W. Ghats, grown as an ornamental for its white and scented flowers.

Jasminum fruticans L.; (Oleaceae). Grown as an ornamental for its bright yellow flowers.

Jasminum grandiflorum L.; Hindi-Chameli (Oleaceae). A shrub, grown as an ornamental for its white, fragrant flowers which are used for making attars and perfumed hair-oils.

{{*Jasminum humile*}e} L. (Syn. *J. inodorum* Jacq.; *J. revolutum* Sims); Eng.-Yellow jasmine, Nepal jasmine; Hindi-Peeli chameli, Pitmalti (Oleaceae). An ornamental, evergreen shrub, native to N.-W. Himalayas and is grown in the Nilgiris, Palni Hills, W. Ghats and Kerala. Flowers yield an aromatic oil which is used in perfumery.

{{*Jasminum laurifolium*}e} Roxb.; (Oleaceae). Distributed in Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Jasminum malabaricum*}e} Wight; Hindi-Kusar (Oleaceae). A large climbing or scandent shrub distributed in the Deccan and W. Ghats, and also grown for its fragrant flowers.

Jasminum multiflorum (Burm. f.) Andr. (Syn. *J. pubescens* Willd.; *Nyctanthes multiflora* Burm. f.); Hindi-Kundphul (Oleaceae). A scandent or diffuse shrub, native to India grown as an ornamental for its densely profuse umbels of flowers.

Jasminum officinale L.; Eng.-Jasmine; Hindi-Motiya (Oleaceae). A diffuse or climbing shrub, native to N.-W. Himalayas and Persia and is grown in Kumaon, Rajasthan, M.P. and U.P. The oil, obtained from flowers, is used in preparation of hair-oils and attars. Garlands made of white, fragrant flowers are used as hair ornaments by women.

{{*Jasminum primulinum*}e} Hemsley; (Oleaceae). Native to China; grown in gardens.

{{*Jasminum rigidum*}e} Zenker non Thw.; (Oleaceae). Distributed in W. Ghats and Deccan Peninsula. Grown as an ornamental for its white fragrant flowers.

{{*Jasminum ritchiei*}e} C.B. Clarke; (Oleaceae). Distributed in W. Peninsula and the Nilgiris. Leaves are used in toothache and flowers in piles.

{{*Jasminum rottlerianum*}e} Wall.; (Oleaceae). Distributed in W. Peninsula. Leaves are used in eczema.

Jasminum sambac (L.) Ait. (Syn. *Nyctanthes sambac* L.); Eng.-Arabian Jasmine, Tuscan jasmine; Hindi-Mogra, Bela (Oleaceae). A bushy shrub cultivated throughout India, especially in U.P. where it is cultivated on a large scale in Jannpur, Kanauj, Ghazipur and Farrukhabad for its fragrant flowers. An essential oil, obtained from flowers, is used in perfumery. Flowers are made into garlands which are worn by women as hair ornaments.

{{*Jasminum scandens*}e} Vahl; (Oleaceae). Occurs in Sikkim, Assam, Bengal and Khasi Hills. Roots are used in ringworm.

{{*Jasminum syringaefolium*}e} Wall. ex G. Don; (Oleaceae). Occurs in Assam. Also grown as an

ornamental.

[Jatropha multifida](#) L.; Eng.-Coral plant (Euphorbiaceae). An ornamental, large shrub with scarlet flowers; native to S. America.

{{*Jatropha panduraefolia*}e} Andr. (Syn. *J. hastate* Jacq.); Eng.-Fiddle-leaves Jatropha (Euphorbiaceae). A small shrub, grown as an ornamental for its bright crimson flowers.

[Jatropha podagrica](#) Hook.; Eng.-Goutystemmed Jatropha (Euphorbiaceae). Native to Panama; grown for its bright scarlet flowers.

[Justicia furcata](#) Jacq. (Syn. *Adhatoda furcata* DC.); (Acanthaceae). A herb grown as an ornamental hedge; native to S. [Mexico](#).

[Justicia gendarussa](#) L.f. (Syn. *Gendarussa vulgaris* Nees); Hindi-Nili-nargandi (Acanthaceae). An evergreen shrub grown as hedge plant. Leaves are tender, shoots are diaphoretic, and given in form of decoction in chronic rheumatism. An infusion of leaves is reported to be given internally in cephalalgia and hemiplegia.

{{*Keria japonica*}e} (L.) DC.; Eng.-Japanese rose (Rosaceae). An ornamental shrub bearing yellow flowers.

[Kopsia fruticosa](#) A. DC.; Eng.-Pink Kopsia (Apocynaceae). An evergreen shrub, grown as an ornamental.

[Kydia calycina](#) Roxb.; Hindi-Pola, Baranga (Malvaceae). A small, ornamental tree; also distributed in the forests of tropical Himalayas southwards to Peninsular India. Bark fibre is used for cordage and ropes, and mucilaginous substance obtained from stem is used for clarifying sugar. Wood is used for matches, packing cases, pencils, shoe-heels, pictureframes, veneers, playwood, paper and rayon-grade pulp.

[Lagerstroemia speciosa](#) (L.) Pers. (Syn. *L. flosreginae* Retz.; *Munchausia speciosa* L.); Eng.-Queen crape-myrtle; Hindi-Jarul (Lythraceae). An ornamental tree suitable for avenue planting, and also distributed throughout India especially common in Assam, Bengal and Deccan Peninsula. Wood is used for railway sleepers, boat-building, tool-handles, flooring, interior fittings, and also considered suitable for producing wrapping-, writing- and printing-papers. Fruits and leaves yield tannin.

[Lantana camara](#) L. [Syn. *L. camara* L. var. *aculeate* (L.) Moldenke; *L. aculeate* L.]; (Verbenaceae). A straggling or climbing, aromatic shrub; native to tropical America and is now completely naturalized and occurs throughout India. Also grown as hedge plant. Due to its prolific growth and wide adaptability, Lantana has developed into a serious pest. Stalks are used as raw material for paper-pulp which is used for lotion wrapping-, writing-and printing-paper. Bark is astringent and used as lotion in impetiginous eruptions, leprous ulcers and obstinate ulcers. Leaves are boiled and applied for swellings and pains of body. Alkaloidal fractions, obtained from leaves, have been found to lower blood pressure, accelerate deep respiration and

stimulate intestinal movements in experimental animals.

Google Link

http://www.google.com/#hl=en&safe=off&q=Lantana+oudhia&aq=f&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=&fp=ae8f9588018abe0f

{{*Lantana camara* L. var. *crocea*}e} Bailey (Syn. *L. crocea* Jacq.); (Verbenaceae). A small shrub, native to Jamaica grown as an ornamental.

{{*Lantana sellowiana*}e} Link and Otto; Eng.- Weeping or Trailing Lantana (Verbenaceae). An ornamental shrub, native to S. America; bears rosy-lilac flowers and bright-blue berries.

[*Lantana trifolia*](#) L. (Syn. *L. annua* L.); (Verbenaceae). A small shrub, native to tropical America; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Latania lontaroides*}e} (Gaertn.) H.E. Moore; (Palmae). Cultivated as an ornamental.

[*Lathyrus odoratus*](#) L. var. Garden Hybrid; Eng.-Sweet pea (Papilionaceae). A climbing annual, native to Sicily; cultivated as an ornamental for its fragrant flowers.

[*Lathyrus tingitanus*](#) L.; Eng.-Tangier pea (Papilionaceae). A climbing annual, native to north Africa, and now reported to be grown as an ornamental for its brilliant scarlet purple flowers.

[*Lavandula angustifolia*](#) Mill. (Syn. *L. officinalis* Chaix; *L. vera* DC.; *L. spica* L.); Eng.-Lavender (Labiatae). A small shrub with fragrant flowers, native to S. Europe and is now grown in Jammu and Kashmir. The flowers are source of an essential oil which forms an important constituent of lavender water, Eau de Cologne, highgrade perfumes, scenting soaps, face and toilet powders, and shaving creams. Dried flowers are used for scenting chests, drawers and wardrobes.

[*Lavandula stoechas*](#) L.; Eng.-French Lavender; Hindi-Dharu (Labiatae). A fragrant herb, native to Mediterranean region grown in some gardens in western India. Dried plant and flowers are medicinal. Flowers used in perfumes, medicated pillows or cushions, herb sachets and fumigating powders. Its oil is prescribed in colic and chest affections and for relieving biliousness and nervous headaches.

{{*Licuala peltata*}e} Roxb.; (Palmae). A gregarious fan-leaves palm distributed in Bengal, Assam, Khasi, Naga and Lushai Hills, Orissa, Sikkim and the Andamans. Also grown as an ornamental. Leaves are used for thatching, and also for rain hats and umbrellas.

{{*Licuala spinosa*}e} Wurm.; Hindi- Jungli selai (Palmae). A densely tufted palm distributed in the Andamans; also grown as an ornamental. Leaves are used for thatching purposes.

[*Ligustrum lucidum*](#) Ait. (Syn. *L. spicatum* Hort.); Eng.-Chinese privet (Oleaceae). A large, evergreen shrub or small tree; cultivated as an ornamental for its fragrant white flowers.

Ligustrum ovalifolium Hassk.; Eng.-California privet (Oleaceae). A shrub, native to Japan, and is now grown as hedge in gardens.

Lilium candidum L.; Eng.-Madonna lily; Bourbon lily (Liliaceae). A perennial herb, native to S. Europe and S.-W. Asia; grown as an ornamental. Bulbs are used as astringent, demulcent, diuretic, expectorant and emollient. Flowers are antispasmodic.

Lilium longiflorum Thunb.; Eng.-Easter lily, Trumpet lily (Liliaceae). An ornamental herb bearing white, fragrant flowers; native to China and Japan.

{{*Limonium bonduellii*}} Kuntze (Syn. *Statice bonduellii* Lest.); Plumbaginaceae). An ornamental herb with deep yellow flowers; native to Algeria.

{{*Linaria bipartite*}} Willd.; Eng.-Clovenlip toad flax (Scrophulariaceae). An ornamental herb, native to Portugal and N. Africa.

Linum grandiflorum Desf. var. *rubrum* Vilm; Eng.-Flowering flax (Linaceae). A herb, native to N. Africa; cultivated as an ornamental.

{{*Litsea monopetala*}} (Roxb.) Pers. (Syn. *L. polyantha* Juss.); Hindi-Meda (Lauraceae). A tree distributed in Assam and E. Himalayas. Seeds yield fat which is used for making candles, and also in ointments for rheumatism. Leaves are used to feed 'muga' silkworm.

Livistona australis Mart. (Syn. *Corypha australis* R. Br.); Eng.-Cabbage palm, Australian fan palm (Palmae). A tall palm; its young unfolded leaves are consumed as vegetable, and mature leaves are used for making baskets. Hats are made of fibre from unexpanded fronds.

Livistona chinensis R. Br. ex. Mart. (Syn. *L. mauritiana* Wall. ex Voigt); Eng.- Chinese fan palm, Fountain Palm (Palmae). A tall, ornamental palm. Leaves are used to make fans, and fibre from leaf-stalks is used for making ropes.

{{*Livistona jenkinsiana*}} Griff.; (Palmae). A tall palm occurring in Sikkim, Assam and Naga Hills; also grown in gardens. Leaves are used for thatching and hats.

{{*Livistona rotundifolia*}} Mart. (Syn. *L. altissima* Zoll.); Eng.-Java fan palm (Palmae). A tall, erect, slender palm, native of Philippines and Malaysia and grown in India for ornament. Cellular tissue, central part of stem, furnishes sago. Leaves are used for thatching, boat-sails, raincoats and hats.

Lobelia erinus L. (Syn. *L. heterophylla* Hort.; *L. bicolor* Sims); (Campanulaceae). A diffuse, half-trailing annual; native to S. Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Lobularia maritime*}} (L.) Desv. (Syn. *Alyssum maritimum* Lam.; *A. odoratum* Hort.; *Clypeola maritime* L.); (Cruciferae). A dwarf, much branched ornamental herb with white fragrant flowers; native to the Mediterranean region.

[*Lodoicea maldivica*](#) (Gmel.) Pers. (Syn. *L. seychellarum* Labill.); Eng.-Double coconut palm; Hindi-Daryaka nariyal (Palmae). A dioecious palm, cultivated in gardens as an ornamental. Old leaves are used for thatching and hats, and young leaves for mats. Ribs of leaves and petioles are made into brooms, and shells of large fruits are used as water-vessels, and are also carved into ornaments. Hard kernel (endosperm) yields vegetable ivory.

{{*Lonchocarpus speciosus*}e} Bolus; Hindi-Gul-i-nilam (Papilionaceae). A tree, native to S. Africa; grown as hedge plant for sweet-scented, blue flowers.

[*Lonicera japonica*](#) Thunb.; Eng.-Japanese honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae). A climbing shrub, native to China and Japan and is now distributed in Lushai Hilla. Grown in gardens for its fragrant red or purple flowers.

{{*Lonicera nitida*}e} E.H. Wils.; Eng.-Shrubby honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae). A shrub, native to W. China, grown as hedge plant.

[*Lonicera periclymenum*](#) L.; Eng.-Woodbine honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae). The shrub is cultivated at hill stations for its sweet-scented flowers, which are also used in medicines as antispasmodic, diuretic, expectorant, febrifuge and astringent.

[*Lonicera sempervirens*](#) L.; Eng.-Trumpet honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae). A climbing shrub, native to N. America; grown as an ornamental.

[*Lunaria annua*](#) L. (Syn. *L. biennis* Moench); Eng.-Moon-wort (Cruciferae). A herb, native to Europe; grown for purple, fragrant flowers and decorative pods.

[*Lupinus hartwegii*](#) Lindl.; (Papilionaceae). An ornamental herb with varieties producing blue, light pink flowers; native to Mexico.

[*Lupinus hirsutus*](#) L.; Eng.-Blue lupine (Papilionaceae). A herb grown as an ornamental.

[*Lupinus luteus*](#) L.; Eng.-European yellow lupine (Papilionaceae). Native to the Mediterranean region; grown for green manure, and also for ornamentation.

[*Lupinus mutabilis*](#) Sweet; (Papilionaceae). A herb, grown as an ornamental.

[*Lychnis chalcedonica*](#) L.; (Caryophyllaceae). An ornamental herb cultivated in hill gardens for beautiful scarlet flowers. Flowers yield colouring matter which imparts brilliant red when used with alum mordant.

[*Lychnis coronaria*](#) (L.) Desr. ex Lamk, (Syn. *Agrostemma coronaria* L.; *Coronaria tomentosa* A. Br.); Eng.-Dusty Miller, Rose Campion, Mullein Pink (Caryophyllaceae). An ornamental herb with crimson flowers; native to S. Europe. Extract of root is used for lung and liver diseases.

{{*Lycoris radiata*}e} (L'Herit.) Herb.; (Amaryllidaceae). A bulbous, ornamental herb; naturalized in E. Himalayas. Bears large, crimson flowers.

{{*Lysidice rhodostegia*}} Hance; Eng.-Rose of China (Caesalpiniaceae). A large tree, native to S. China; grown as an ornamental for its fragrant, rose purple flowers.

[*Macadamia ternifolia*](#) F. Muell.; Eng.-Queensland nut (Proteaceae). A handsome evergreen tree, cultivated in gardens in the Nilgiris, Karnataka and U.P. Wood is hard, strong and close-grained, used for turnery, cabinet and veneer work; young leaves and outer covering of immature nuts are cyanogenetic; seeds are edible, the kernels are highly esteemed as dessert. Kernels are highly esteemed as desert. Kernels possess delicious taste and yield light yellow oil which is used for salads, high-grade soaps and medicinal purposes.

[*Maclura pomifera*](#) (Rafin.) C.B. Rob. (Syn. *M. aurantiaca* Nutt.); Eng.-Osage orange (Moraceae). A spiny tree, indigenous to N. America, chiefly grown as a hedge plant. Leaves are used for mulberry silk-worms; wood for rims of wagon wheels, insulator pins, walking-sticks and agricultural implements. Extracts of wood is used for tanning and dyeing. Heartwood and root yield non-toxic antibiotic; useful as food preservative.

[*Magnolia grandiflora*](#) L.; Eng.-Bull bay, Great laurel Magnolia; Hindi-Anda-champa, Him champa (Magnoliaceae). A small evergreen tree, native of N. America, cultivated in Indian gardens. Bark is considered as stimulant, aromatic and tonic, used for malaria and rheumatism. Wood is suitable for the production of unbleached pulp.

[*Majorana hortensis*](#) Moench (Syn. *Origanum majorana* L.); Eng.-Sweet majoram; Hindi-Murwa (Labiatae). An aromatic herb, native of S. Europe, N. Africa, Asia Minor; cultivated throughout India. Leaves are used for flavouring food products; dried flowering tops for sachets and pot-pourri. Oil from leaves and flowering heads is used in perfumes, soap and liquor industries; as external application for sprains, bruises, stiff and paralytic limbs and toothache; dried leaves and flowering tops as carminative and stimulant.

[*Malpighia glabra*](#) L.; Eng.-Barbados Cherry (Malpighiaceae). A shrub or a small tree, cultivated in gardens as hedge. Fruits are edible. Bark contains tannin; it is used for tanning hides, yields dye which gives coffeetint to silk and wool.

[*Malpighia puniceifolia*](#) L.; Eng.-West Indian cherry (Malpighiaceae). A shrub or small tree, cultivated in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Fruits are edible.

[*Malpighia urens*](#) L.; (Malpighiaceae). Grown as an ornamental hedge plant. Fruits are edible.

{{*Mascarenhasia elastica*}} K. Schum.; (Apocynaceae). A tree, native of Madagascar and E. Africa, introduced in Indian gardens. Used for house construction.

[*Matthiola incana*](#) R. Br.; Eng.-Stock, Gilli-flower; Hindi-Todri safed (Cruciferae). A herb; native of Europe. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Melaleuca leucadendron*](#) L.; Eng.-Cajeput-tree; Hindi-Kayaputi (Myrtaceae). A tree; native of Australia. Grown as hedge plant. Leaves and twigs yield an essential oil, known as cajeput oil,

which is used as an insecticide, especially for expelling mosquitoes.

Melia azedarach L.; Eng.-Pride-of-India, China tree, Persian lilac; Hindi-Bakain, Drek (Meliaceae). A small tree, grown as hedge plant. Also used medicinally; juice of leaves is used as an anthelmintic and seeds in rheumatism.

{{*Melia jacquemontii*}e} Decne. (Syn. *M. cupani* Hook. f.; *M. ciliate* Duthia non L.); (Gramineae). Found in W. Himalayas; used as fodder or cultivated as an ornamental plant.

{{*Melodinus monogynus*}e} Roxb.; Hindi-Sadul kou (Apocynaceae). A large shrub; native of India. Grown in gardens for its white fragrant flowers. Fruits are edible.

Mentha aquatica L.; Eng.-Water mint, Marsh mint; Hindi-Tivra (Labiatae). A herb, cultivated in Indian gardens. Volatile oil from plant is used as a remedy for headache and also in cholera.

Mentha rotundifolia (L.) Huds.; Eng.- Apple mint, Round-leaves mint (Labiatae). A perennial herb cultivated in Indian gardens. Used for flavouring food dishes and confectionery.

Merremia dissecta (Jacq.) Hallier f. (Syn. *Ipomoea sinuate* Ort.); (Convolvulaceae). A perennial shrub, native of tropical America, grown in Indian gardens. Oil from leaves is used for preparation of liquor.

{{*Merremia tuberosa*}e} (L.) Rendle (Syn. *Ipomoea tuberosa* L.); Eng.-Spanish arbourvine; Hindi-Raichkand-trivritta (Convolvulaceae). Native of tropical America, grown in Indian gardens. Tuberous root, called Brazilian Jalap, is a purgative.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum L. (=Cryophytum crystallinum (L.) N.E. Br. ex Philip.); Eng.-Ice plant (Aizoaceae). Native of S. Africa, grown in Indian gardens as an ornamental. Plant is used in inflammations of pulmonary and genitor-urinary mucous membrane. Leaves are used for the liver and kidney diseases.

Michelia champaca L.; Eng.-Champac; Hindi-Champa (Magnoliaceae). A large tree, cultivated mainly in S. India, W. Ghats, Assam and Bengal. Oil, obtained from flowers, is used in perfumery. Sweet-scented, yellow flowers are offered in worship.

{{*Michelia figo*}e} (Lour.) Spreng. (Syn. *M. fuscata* Blume ex Wall.); Eng.-Banana Shrub (Mangoliaceae). A small tree. Flowers are used for scenting hair-oil.

{{*Millettia ovalifolia*}e} Kurz; Eng.-Moulmein rosewood (Papilionaceae). A small tree, grown as an avenue tree.

{{*Millingtonia hortensis*}e} L.f.; Eng.-Indian cork tree; Hindi-Neem chmeli, Akash neem (Bignoniaceae). A tall tree, cultivated throughout India, Grown as an avenue tree. bark is used as an antipyretic in Indonesia.

{{*Millingtonia hamata*}e} Willd.; (Mimosaceae). A shrubby plant found in Punjab, Central and

South India. Grown as hedge plant.

{{*Millingtonia pudica*}} L.; Eng.-Sensitive-plant, Humble-plant; Hindi-Lajwanti (Mimosaceae). A spreading undershrub; native of tropical America. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Millingtonia rubicaulis*}} Lam.; Hindi-Shiahkanta, Aila (Mimosaceae). A straggling shrub, grown as hedge plant.

Mimusops elengi L.; Eng.-Spanish-cherry; Hindi-Maulsari (Sapotaceae). A tree, cultivated in N. India, W. Peninsula and S. India. Small fragrant flowers are made into garlands and also yield maulsari attar. Ripe fruits are edible.

Mina lobata Cerv. [Syn. *Quamoclit lobata* (Cerv.) House; *Ipomoea lobata* (Cerv.) Thell.]; (Convolvulaceae). A creeping herb; native of Mexico. Grown as an ornamental.

Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack (Syn. *M. exotica* L.; *Chalcas paniculata* L.); Eng.-Orange-jessamine; Hindi-Kamini, Bisar (Rutaceae). Native of India; cultivated as a hedge plant. Fruits are edible.

Musa superba Roxb. (Syn. *Ensete superba* Cheesman); Eng.-Banana, Plantain; Hindi-Kayla, Kela (Muscaceae). A wild seeded banana; cultivated in gardens for ornamental purposes. Leaves are used as plates. Yields fibre also.

{{*Mussaenda glabrata*}} (Hook.f.). Hutch.; Eng.-Paperchase tree; Hindi-Sarvad, Bedina (Rubiaceae). A small tree; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Mussaenda luteola*}} Delile; (Rubiaceae). A shrub; native of tropical Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms (Syn. *M. toluiferum* H. B. & K.); Eng.-Tolu Balsam tree (Papilionaceae). A tree; native of Venezuela, Columbia and Peru, grown in Lalbagh Botanic Garden, Bangalore, and Kallar (the Nilgiris). Plant is source of Tolu Balsam. It is antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant and used as an ingredient of cough mixtures. Tolu Balsam syrup and Tolu Balsam tincture are sold in the market. Oil of Tolu Balsam is used in perfumes, cosmetics and soaps. Wood is used for cabinet work.

{{*Myroxylon pereirae*}} Klotzsch.; Eng.-Peru Balsam Tree (Papilionaceae). A tree, native of tropical America, grown in Lalbagh Botanic Garden, Bangalore. Peru balsam is used in the form of ointment or tincture for scabies, ringworm, chilblains, etc. Balsam and oil are used in perfumes, soaps and cosmetics.

Nandina domestica Thunb.; (Nandinaceae). Native of China and Japan, introduced into India. Mainly grown in gardens.

{{*Napoleona imperialis*}} Beauv.; (Napolconaceae). A shrub, native of tropical Africa. Grown as an ornamental in Calcutta gardens. The wood is tough, hard and close-grained, used for hoe

and axe handles.

Narcissus jonquilla L.; Eng.-Jonquil (Amaryllidaceae). A bulbous plant, native of Central Europe and Mediterranean region. Cultivated in Indian gardens as an ornamental plant. The plant is the source of an essential oil used in perfumery.

{{*Narcissus tazetta*}} L. (Syn. *N. canaliculatus* Guss.); Eng.-Narcissus; Hindi-Nargis (Amaryllidaceae). A herb found from Canary Islands to Japan. An aromatic, popular ornamental.

Nauclea orientalis L. (Syn. *Sarcocephalus cordatus* Miq.); (Rubiaceae). A medium-sized ornamental tree, found in Assam. The timber is used for door frames, furniture, packing-cases, cabinet-work and tea-chests. A decoction of the bark is used as vulnerary. Bark is also used as fish poison. The leaves are applied to boils. The fruits are edible.

Nerium indicum Mill. (Syn. *N. odorum* Soland.; *N. oleander* Blanco); Eng.-Oleander; Hindi-Kaner, Chandni (Apocynaceae). A shrub, native of Mediterranean region. Root is externally applied as a paste against ringworm. Dried leaves are an effective cardiac stimulant. The plant is grown in gardens throughout India for its fragrant flowers and also as a hedge plant.

Nerium oleander L.; Eng.-Oleander (Apocynaceae). An evergreen glabrous shrub, native of Mediterranean region. Grown in Indian gardens for ornament. Leaves, flowers and stem bark possess cardiotonic properties. The leaves are also used for cutaneous eruptions.

{{*Nesaea salicifolia*}} H.B. & K.=*Heimia salcifolia* Link; (Lythraceae). An erect much-branched shrub, native from Mexico to Argentina and grown in Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. The leaves are considered emetic, antipyretic; diuretic, laxative, tonic, etc.

{{*Nigella damascene*}} L.; Eng.-Love-in-a-mist (Ranunculaceae). A glabrous, erect annual, native of S. Europe, often cultivated in Indian gardens for its pretty flowers, and feathery foliage. The seeds are effective as carminative, emmenagogue and anthelmintic, a tincture prepared from the ripe seeds is used against catarrhal inflammations of liver and intestines.

{{*Notholaena eckoniana*}} Kuntze; (Polypodiaceae). Most beautiful fern, native of S. Africa, found growing in Indian gardens. In S. Africa leaves are smoked by the Sutos for the relief of colds in the head and chest.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.; Eng.-Tree of sorrow, Night-flowering jasmine; Hindi-Harsinghar, Sephalika (Nyctanthaceae). A large shrub or small tree, grown as an ornamental. An orange-coloured dye, obtained from the flowers, is used for colouring silk and cotton. Patanjali refers to cloth dyed of this flower as Sephalika. Flowers are strung and worn as hair ornaments and necklaces.

Ochna jabotapita L. (Syn. *O. squarrosa* L.); Hindi-Kanakchampa, Khambar (Ochnaceae). A small handsome tree or shrub found in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Deccan Peninsula. Often cultivated in parks and gardens. The wood is used for walking-sticks, and is suitable for inlaying and carving. The bark is a digestive tonic. A decoction of the root is reported to be used in

menstrual complaints, and for consumption and asthma.

[*Ochrosia elliptica*](#) Labill.; (Apocynaceae). A small ornamental tree, native of Australia and the Pacific Islands, introduced in Dehra Dun. The bark is used in malaria.

[*Ochrosia oppositifolia*](#) K. Schum. (Syn. *O. borbonica* Hook. f. non J. F. Gmel.); (Apocynaceae). A medium-sized ornamental tree found in tidal forests of the Andamans. The latex from tree is used for caulking of boats. Seed is edible.

[*Oncosperma tigillarium*](#) (Jack) Ridley (Syn. *O. filamentosum* Blume); (Palmae). A tall tufted palm, native of Malaysia, introduced into India. The wood is used for house posts, piles and fishing stakes. Leaves are used for making baskets. The flowers are used for flavouring rice.

{{*Onychium japonicum*}} (Thunb.) Kuntze; (Polypodiaceae). A small handsome fern found in Kumaon, Mussoorie and Garhwal and in Khasi, Aka and Lushai Hills.

{{*Onychium siliculosum*}} (Desv.) C. Chr. (Polypodiaceae). An elegant and decorative fern, found in Mussoorie and Aka and Lushai Hills. A decoction of the fronds is used for dysentery.

{{*Pachystachys coccinea*}} (Aubl.) Nees (Syn. *Jacobinia Hiern*; *Justicia coccinea* Aubl.); (Acanthaceae). Pretty glabrous shrub, grown in Indian gardens. It is used medicinally in Guiana. Leaves are toxic and contain traces of an alkaloid.

{{*Pancratium triflorum*}} Roxb.; (Amaryllidaceae). Attractive summer and winter-flowering herb, grown as an ornamental. Flowers are very fragrant.

[*Pandanus furcatus*](#) Roxb.; (Pandanaceae). An ornamental tree found in Sikkim Himalayas, Bengal, Assam, Khasi and Naga Hills, Konkar and Kanara. Leaves are used in Burma for making mats. Young leaves from upper part are used as an antidote for poisoning.

[*Pandanus utilis*](#) Bory; (Pandanaceae). A tree, native of Malagasy, grown in Indian gardens as a decorative plant. Leaves are used for making baskets, hats; roots are used for venereal diseases.

[*Pandorea jasminoides*](#) (Lindl.) K. Schum. (Syn. *Tecoma jasminoides* Lindl.); Eng.-Bower plant of Australia (Bignoniaceae). A climbing shrub, grown as an ornamental.

{{*Pandorea rhoeas*}} L.; Eng.-Corn poppy; Hindi-Lalpost (Papaveraceae). A herb; native to Europe and Asia. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Parkia biglandulosa*](#) Wight & Arn.; (Mimosaceae). A tall, handsome evergreen tree, native of Malaysia, grown in gardens in India. It is good avenue and shade tree and looks attractive with its feathery foliage.

[*Parmentiera cereifera*](#) Seen.; Eng.-Candle tree; Hindi-Mom batti (Bignoniaceae). A small tree; native of Panama. Grown as hedge plant.

Passiflora foetida L.; Eng.-Stinking passion flower (Passifloraceae). A herbaceous climber; native of tropical America. Grown as an ornamental. Roots are used as antispasmodic.

Passiflora mollissima (H.B.&K.) Bailey (Syn. *Tacsonia mollissima* H.B. & K.); Eng.-Banana passion fruit (Passifloraceae). Plant is grown in Tamil Nadu and is valued for its ornamental flowers; fruits are edible.

{{*Passiflora raddiana*}} DC.; Eng.-Red passion flower (Passifloraceae). Grown as an ornamental.

Pentas lanceolata (Forsk.) K. Schum. (Syn. *P. carnea* Benth.; *Ophiorrhiza lanceolata* Forsk.); (Rubiaceae). An undershrub native of tropical Africa and Arabia. Grown as an ornamental.

Pereskia grandifolia Haw. (Syn. *P. bleo* auct. non DC.); Cactaceae). Plant is grown as an ornamental; leaves are used for reducing swellings.

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britt. (Syn. *P. ocymoides* L.); Eng.-Perilla; Hindi-Bhanjira, Bhansinda (Labiatae). A herb; native of India, China and Japan. Found in Kashmir, Bhutan and Khasi Hills. Leaves are used for flavouring, and oil from seeds is edible and also used for varnishes, paints, printer's ink and water-proof clothes.

Petrea volubilis Jacq.; Eng.-Purple wreath, Queens wreath (Verbenaceae). A woody vine or undershrub; native of tropical America. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Phalaenopsis amabilis*}} Blume; Eng.-Moth or moon orchid (Orchidaceae). A herb, native of Indo-Malaysian region, introduced in Indian gardens for its ornamental white flowers.

{{*Phalaris arundinaceae*}} L. var. *picta* L.; Eng.-Reed Canary grass (Gramineae). An ornamental grass.

Phalaris paradoxa L. var. *praemorsa*; (Gramineae). An ornamental grass.

Phlox drummondii Hook.; Eng.-Annual Phlox, Drummond Phlox (Polemoniaceae). A popular ornamental; native of N. America.

Phoenix acaulis Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham.; Hindi-Thakal, Khajeria (Palmae). A stemless palm, found in Bihar, U.P., and N. Bengal. Young buds are eaten as vegetable and fruits are also edible.

Phoenix dactylifera L.; Eng.-Date palm; Hindi-Pindkhajur (Palmae). A tall tree; native of India or Arabia. Cultivated in Punjab and Rajasthan for its edible fruits. Leaves are source of fibre, used for making ropes, baskets and cordage. Leaf-stalks are used for making walking-sticks.

{{*Phoenix humilis*}} Royle; Eng.-Dwarf date palm, Hill date palm (Palmae). A handsome palm, found throughout India. Plant yields sago. Pith of stem is edible, and leaves are used for making mats, baskets, etc.

{{*Phoenix rupicola*}} T. Anders.; (Palmae). A slender ornamental palm; native of India. Fruits are edible.

{{*Phymatodes nigrescens*}} (Blume) Smith (Syn. *Pleopeltis nigrescens* Carr.); (Polypodiaceae). A very handsome fern occurring in hilly places of southern India.

{{*Phymatodes scolopendria*}} (Burm.) Ching (Syn. *Pleopeltis phymatodes* Moore); (Polypodiaceae). A fragrant fern, commonly cultivated in Indian gardens. It yields coumarin-containing volatile oil used for scenting coconut oil. It is reported to contain glycyrrhizin and a saponin. Young fronds are reported to be used in chronic diarrhea; in Pemba, fronds are spread on bed to keep off bed bugs.

{{*Phytelephas macrocarpa*}} Ruiz & Pav.; Eng.- Ivory nut palm, Tagua palm (Palmae). A handsome palm, cultivated in gardens in India. Young endosperm is edible; the old endosperm is used as a substitute for true ivory for making buttons, billiard balls, dice, toys and other fancy articles.

[*Phytolacca dioica*](#) L.; (Phytolaccaceae). A small tree; native of S. America. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Pimenta dioica*](#) (L.) Merrill (Syn. *P. officinalis* Lindl.); Eng.-Allspice tree, Jamaica pepper tree, Pimento tree Jamaica pepper tree, Pimento tree (Myrtaceae). An evergreen tree, native to West Indies and tropical America, grown in Indian gardens; in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Bangalore. Unripe fruits when dried form Allspice of commerce. Berries are aromatic and possess mixed flavour of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Used for flavouring soups, sauces, pickles and other food stuffs. Also used in liquor industry and as perfume in soap making; in medicines for digestive troubles, rheumatic pain and neuralgia.

[*Pimenta racemosa*](#) (Mill.) J. W. Moore (Syn. *P. acris* Kostel.); Eng.-Bay tree, Bay rum tree (Myrtaceae). It is indigenous to West Indies and tropical America, grown in gardens in India. Leaves yield an essential oil known as Bay oil. Used in perfume industry, especially in preparation of Bay rum. Powdered fruit is used for dyspepsia and diarrhea.

{{*Pithecellobium clypearia*}} Benth. (Syn. *P. angulatum* Benth.; *P. montanum* Benth.; *P. subacutum* Benth.); Eng.-Grasshopper tree (Mimosaceae). A shrub or small tree, found in eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, Khasi, Mishmi and Lushai Hills. Plant is grown as an ornamental. Bark is used for tanning, fishing nets and for washing hair. Leaves are used for sore legs and swellings.

[*Pittosporum undulatum*](#) Vent.; (Pittosporaceae). A shrub or a small tree, native of Australia. It grows as an ornamental hedge in gardens in the hills of S. India. Wood is used as substitute for box-wood.

[*Plumbago auriculata*](#) Lamk. (Syn. *P. capensis* Thunb.); Eng.-Cape leadwort (Plumbaginaceae). A bushy shrub; native of S. Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

Plumeria alba L.; Eng.-White frangipani (Apocynaceae). A small tree; native to India. Grown as an ornamental. Latex is applied to ulcers, herpes and scabies.

Plumeria rubra L.; Eng.-Frangipani, Hindi-Lal champa (Apocynaceae). A small tree; native to Mexico. Grown as an ornamental. Latex is used in toothache and for carious teeth.

{{*Plumeria rubra forma acuminata*}}e} Sant. & Irani ex Shah [Syn. *P. acuminata* Ait.; *P. acutifolia* (Ait.) Woodson]; Eng.-Temple or Pagoda tree; Hindi-Khair champa, Son champa (Apocynaceae). An evergreen tree, native as an ornamental. Decoction of bark is used as purgative, it is also used for venereal diseases. Latex from plant is used for making ointments for itch, rheumatic pains and gum troubles; wood is used for making musical instruments.

{{*Podocarpus wallichianus*}}e} Prest (Syn. *P. latifolia* Wall. non R. Br.); (Podocarpaceae). A shrub or small tree, grown as an avenue.

{{*Polylthia longifolia*}}e} (Sonner.) Thw.; Hindi-Devdaru (Annonaceae). Grown as an avenue tree on road-sides. Fruits are edible.

Polygonum chinense L.; Hindi-Ameta (Polygonaceae). An undershrub, grown as an ornamental.

Polygonum multiflorum Thunb.; (Polygonaceae). A perennial herb, indigenous to Japan and China, introduced and cultivated in gardens in India. Rootstocks are edible, and are also used for dyeing hair. They are given after childbirth.

{{*Polyscias pinanta*}}e} Forst. & Forst. f.; (Araliaceae). A shrub, native of Pacific Islands, cultivated for ornament in various horticultural forms and often grown as hedge. Leaves are rubbed on gums prior to extracting teeth.

Polyscias scutellaria (Burm.f.) F.R. Fosberg (Syn. *Nothopanax scutellarium* Merrill; *N. cochleatum* Miq.; *Panax cochleatum* DC.); (Araliaceae). A large shrub, commonly grown in pots and gardens for its ornamental foliage. Young leaves are eaten as vegetable. They are used for dressing ulcers.

Pometia pinnata Forst. & Forst. f. (Syn. *P. tomentosa* Kurz); Eng.-Kasi tree (Sapindaceae). An evergreen, buttressed tree, found commonly along streams in Andaman. It is good for ornamental purposes. Sapwood is pale, merging into purplish or reddish brown heart-wood, which is closegrained, fine-textured, hard, strong, tough, flexible and heavy. Arillodes are sometimes eaten.

{{*Porana paniculata*}}e} Roxb.; Eng.-Christmas-vine, Bridal creeper; Hindi-Dela (Convolvulaceae). A climbing shrub; native to India. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Porana volubilis*}}e} Burm. f.; Eng.-White coralline (Convolvulaceae). A climber, native to Burma, Indo china, Malaysia, cultivated in Indian in gardens for its ornamental flowers. Decoction of plant is given after child-birth.

Portulacaria afra Jacq.; (Portulacaceae). A succulent shrub or small tree; native to S. Africa. Grown in gardens.

Pothos scandens L.; (Araceae). A climbing or trailing herb, cultivated as an ornamental.

Prunus laurocerasus L.(Syn. *Laurocerasus officinalis* M. Roem.); Eng.-Cherry laurel (Rosaceae). A shrub or small tree, indigenous to Asia Minor and S.E. Europe, introduced in India as an ornamental. Leaves are used for nausea and vomiting, as an ingredient of eye lotions. An essential oil, known as oil of cherry laurel, is obtained from leaves.

{{*Pycnathemum virginianum*}e} Durand & Jackson (Syn. *P. lanceolatum* Pursh.); Eng.-Virginia mountain mint (Labiatae). Grown as an ornamental. Oil from herb is used in preparation of toothpaste and menthol.

Pyrostegia venusta (Ker-Gawl.) Miers (Syn. *Bignonia venusta* Ker-Gawl.); Eng.-Golden Shower (Bignoniaceae). A climbing shrub; native to Brazil. Grown as an ornamental.

Quassia amara L.; Eng.-Surinam, Quassia (Simaroubaceae). A shrub, native to Brazil and Guiana, grown as an ornamental in gardens in India.

Quisqualis indica L.; Eng.-Rangoon creeper; Hindi-Rangoon-ki-bel (Combretaceae). A climbing shrub; native to Java and Malaysia. Grown as an ornamental. Tender shoots are edible.

{{*Randia macrantha*}e} DC. (Syn. *Euclinia longiflora* Salisb.); (Rubiaceae). A tree, native to Africa; grown for its fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fruit pulp is edible.

Raphia hookeri Mann & Wendl.; Eng.-Wine palm (Palmae). A tall palm, indigenous to west tropical Africa, introduced in Indian gardens. Plant is main source of wine known as Bourdon. Also yields fibre, known as Piassava, used in mat-making and basket-weaving industry.

Raphia vinifera Beauv.; Eng.-Bamboo Palm, Pharoah;s palm (Palmae). Large handsome palm, native to West Coast of Africa, introduced in Indian gardens. Fibre from sheathing leaf-bases is used for brooms and brushes. Kernels are used for making buttons and ornaments.

Ravenala madagascariensis J.F. Gmel.; Eng.-Madagascar traveller's tree (Musaceae). A large, ornamental plant; native to Madagascar, cultivated in Indian gardens. Wood of the trunk is used for house construction. Mealy seeds are edible.

Reinwardtia indica Dum. [Syn. *R. trigyna* (Roxb.) Planch.; *Linum trigynum* Roxb.]; Eng.-Winter flax, Yellow flax; Hindi-Basanthi, Balbasant (Linaceae). A shrub; native to India. Grown as an ornamental in gardens for its bright yellow flowers; also used as border plant. In Bihar used for treatment of paralysis. Crushed stems and leaves are applied to wounds infected with maggots.

Reseda luteola L.; Eng.-Dyer's Rocket, Weld (Resedaceae). A herb, native to W. Europe, introduced in Indian gardens. Plant has been source of deep dye used for dyeing silk and wool. All yellow parts of plant are considered diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic.

Reseda odorata L.; Eng.-Mignonette (Resedaceae). An annual, indigenous to N. Africa, now cultivated in gardens in India, for its fragrant flowers. Flowers are source of an essential oil, Mignonette oil. root is used as laxative, diaphoretic and diuretic. Seeds applied externally as resolvent.

{{*Rhapis excelsa*}} (Thunb.) Henry ex Rehd. (Syn. *R. flabelliformis* L'Herit. ex Ait.); Eng.-Large lady-palm, Dwarf ground-rattan (Palmae). A small evergreen palm, native to China and Japan, grown in India as an ornamental. Its stems are used for walking sticks and umbrella handles.

{{*Rhoeo spathaceae*}} (Swartz) Stearn [Syn. *R. discolor* (L' Herit.) Hance; *Tradescantia discolor* (L'Herit.); (Commelinaceae). A herb; native to Mexico and the West Indies. Grown as an ornamental.

Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.) C.E. Hubb. (Syn. *Saccharum repens* Willd.; *Tricholaena rosea* Nees); Eng.-Natal grass, Ruby grass (Gramineae). A perennial or annual grass, cultivated in gardens for feathery panicles; introduced in Assam.

{{*Rivea cuneata*}} Wight (= *Argyreia cuneata* Ker-Gawl.); Eng.-Purple Convolvulus (Convolvulaceae). A climber, cultivated in gardens as an ornamental in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Rivina humilis L. (Syn. *R. laevis* L.); Eng.-Rouge-plant, Bloodberry (Phytolaccaceae). A small ornamental shrub; native to tropical America. Fruits are source of red dye.

Rosa alba L.; Eng.-Indian white rose, Common English dog rose, White cottage rose; Hindi-Gulab, Gulchiri (Rosaceae). A herb, grown as an ornamental.

{{*Rosa bourboniana*}} Desportes; Eng.-Bourbon rose; Hindi-Desigulab, Baramasi, Cheeniagulab (Rosaceae). It is cultivated throughout India for its fragrant flowers.

{{*Rosa brunonii*}} Lindl.; (Syn. *R. moschata* Hook. f. non Mill. nec. Herrm.); Eng.-Himalayan musk rose; Hindi-Kuji, Kunja, Karer, Kwiala (Rosaceae). A climbing rose, found in the Himalayas. Wood is used for walking sticks. Otto is extracted from flowers.

Rosa centifolia L.; Eng.-Cabbage rose, Provence rose; Hindi-Gulab (Rosaceae). A herb or small shrub, cultivated chiefly in U.P. and Bihar. Petals yield an essential oil, which is used in perfumery and cosmetics. Fruit is rich in vitamin C. Floral wax is used in soap manufacture. Decoction of flowers is used for ulcers of intestine.

Rosa chinensis Jacq. (Syn. *R. sinica* L.; *R. indica* Hook.f. non L.); Eng.-Edward rose, China rose, Bengal rose; Hindi-Cheenia gulab, Desi gulab (Rosaceae). Cultivated chiefly in Kanauj, Kanpur and Hathras. Petals are source of rose-water, essential oil, pankhuri and gulkand.

{{*Rosa damascene*}} Mill.; Eng.-Damask rose; Hindi-Gulab, Bussorah, Fasti gulab (Rosaceae).

Cultivated chiefly in Aligarh, Ghazipur and Kanauj. An essential oil, 'otto of roses' or 'oil of roses', obtained from petals, is used in perfumery. Other rose products are rose-water, attar, gulkand and pankhuri. Gulkand is good tonic and laxative and is useful in sore-throat and enlarged tonsils. Dried rose petals are known as pankhuri, which is used for preparing cold drinks. Flower buds are astringent and are used in cardiac troubles and as tonic.

{{*Rosa foetida*}}e} Herrm. (Syn. *R. eglanteria* Hook. f. non L.; *R. lutea* Mill.); Eng.-Austrian briar (Rosaceae). Found in Kashmir.

[*Rosa gallica*](#) L.; Eng.-French rose (Rosaceae). Native to Iran. Petals and oil are used in many pharmacopoeias. Oil and rose water are used for bronchial asthma.

{{*Rosa gigantea*}}e} Collett; Eng.-Manipur wild tea-rose (Rosaceae). Distributed in Manipur. Fruits are edible. Stem is used for walking-sticks.

[*Rosa macrophylla*](#) Lindl.; Hindi-Bangulab (Rosaceae). A deciduous shrub, occurs in temperate Himalayas. Fruits are edible, and rich in vitamin C. Grown as hedge.

[*Rosa multiflora*](#) Thunb.; (Rosaceae). A climbing shrub, native to China and Japan, found in U.P. and Assam. Fruits are used for applying to wounds and sprains.

{{*Rosa sericea*}}e} Lindl.; (Rosaceae). A shrub or small tree, occurs in temperate Himalayas. Grown as hedge.

{{*Rosa webbiana*}}e} Royle; (Rosaceae). A deciduous shrub, occurring in the Himalayas. Fruits are edible and rich in vitamin C.

[*Rosmarinus officinalis*](#) L.; Eng.-Rosemary; Hindi-Rusmari (Labiatae). A herb; native to the Mediterranean region. Cultivated as an ornamental. Leaves are used in perfumery and medicine. Oil of rosemary is used in scenting soaps, hair lotions, room sprays and inhalants. Also used for headaches and tardy menstruation. Entire plant is astringent and is used for stomachache. Infusion of plant mixed with borax is used to prevent premature baldness. Flowering tops and leaves are used for rheumatism, and paralysis. Dried leaves are smoked in asthma. Decoction of leaves is used as in asthma. Decoction of leaves is used as an abortifacient. Juice has antibacterial properties.

[*Roystonea oleracea*](#) (Mart.) O.F. Cook (Syn. *Oreodoxa oleracea* Mart.); Eng.-Cabbage palm, palmiste (Palmae). A tall palm, grown as a hedge plant. Native to America, cultivated in India. Fruits yield edible oil. Wood is made into walking-sticks.

{{*Ruellia tuberosa*}}e} L.; Eng.-Mow-weed (Acanthaceae). A herb or small shrub; Native to tropical America. Grown as an ornamental. Plant has emetic properties and used as substitute for ipecacuanha. Also used for treatment of stones in bladder. Decoction of leaves is used for chronic bronchitis.

[*Russelia equisetiformis*](#) Schlecht. & Cham.; Eng.-Fountain plant, Firecracker plant

(Scrophulariaceae). Native to Mexico; grown as an ornamental.

Ruta chalepensis L. (Syn. *R. bracteosa* DC.; *R. angustifolia* Pers.; *R. graveolens* L. var. *angustifolia* Hook. f.); Hindi-Pismarum, Sadab, Satari (Rutaceae). Native to S. Europe and N. Africa; cultivated in Indian gardens for its aromatic leaves. Used as substitute for *R. graveolens*. It is antispasmodic and stimulates nervous system. Also used for infant catarrh. Oil possesses abortifacient properties.

Ruta graveolens L.; Eng.-Garden rue; Hindi-Sadab (Rutaceae). A herb, native to Mediterranean region; cultivated all over India. Leaves are used as condiment and for flavouring purposes. Used for medicinal purposes also. Rueoil is anthelmintic, antispasmodic and antiepileptic. Herb is used in hysteria, extract is useful for earache and toothache. Leaves are pickled and also used as condiment.

{{*Sabal mexicanab*}e} Mart.; (Palmae). An ornamental palm with fragrant flowers.

Sabal palmetto Lodd. ex. Roem. & Schult.; Eng.-Sabal palm, Cabbage palm (Palmae). A variable palm grown as an ornamental. Fibre, obtained from petioles, is used for preparing brushes. Succulent leaf buds are eaten raw or cooked. Sweet fruits are edible or cooked for preparing syrup.

Salix caprea L.; Eng.-Sallow, Goat willow; Hindi-Bedmushk (Salicaceae). An ornamental large shrub or small tree with fragrant flowers; grown in Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. An oil, obtained by distillation of leaves, is used in preparing perfumed waters and as tonic. Decoction of leaves acts as febrifuge, and bark and twigs are used in preparing astringent applications for piles.

Salvia officinalis L.; Eng.-Sage; Hindi-Salbia sefakuss, Seesti (Labiatae). A small shrub, native to the Mediterranean region; grown as an ornamental. Leaves and small tops yield an essential oil which is reported to be used in perfumes as deodorant, in insecticidal preparation, and as carminative.

Salvia splendens Ker-Gawl. (Syn. *S. colorans* Hort. ex Benth.); Eng.-Scarlet sage (Labiatae). Native to Brazil; grown as an ornamental.

Sanchezia nobilis Hook. f.; (Acanthaceae). An ornamental, evergreen shrub bearing handsome foliage and showy spikes.

Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb.; Eng.-Chinese vegetable tallow; Hindi-Vilaiti shisham, Pippalyang (Euphorbiaceae). An ornamental tree, cultivated chiefly in N.-W. India. Two types of fats are reported to be obtained from fruits; (i) waxy mass covering seeds, (ii) kernel oil. Wax is used for candles, cosmetics and soaps, while oil is used for paints, varnishes, plastics, and also as an illuminant.

{{*Saraca asoca*}e} (Roxb.) de Wilde (Syn. *Jonesia asoca* Roxb.; *Saraca indica* auct. non L.); Eng.-Asoka tree; Hindi-Ashok, Ampich (Caesalpiniaceae). A tree; native of India. Grown in

gardens for its scarlet-orange flowers. Also occurs in C. and E. Himalayas, eastern Indian and in S. India. Stem bark is used as an astringent in excessive menstruation, and as a uterine sedative.

Google Link

http://www.google.com/#hl=en&safe=off&q=Saraca+oudhia&aq=f&aqi=&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=&fp=ae8f9588018abe0f

{{*Saraca declinata*}e} (Jacq.) Miq.; (Caesalpiniaceae). A small tree; native to Sumatra. Grown as an ornamental for its bright orange-yellow flowers. Seeds are edible.

[*Scaevola taccada*](#) (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Syn. *Scaevola frutescens* auct. non Krause; *S. koenigii* Vahl); (Goodeniaceae). A large shrub or small tree occurring on the sea-shores of India and in the Andamans. Sometimes grown as an ornamental. Pith from thick branches is reported to be made into fancy articles like artificial flowers, small birds and fruits. Also used for sunhats and floats.

[*Schinus molle*](#) L.; Eng.-Peruvian mastic-tree, California pepper-tree (Anacardiaceae). A small tree, grown as an ornamental. Stem exudes mastic-type gum resin which is reported to possess purgative, diuretic and expectorant properties, and is used for treating gout, rheumatism and venereal diseases. Fruits are reported to possess stomachic, expectorant and diuretic properties, and are used in bronchial and urinary affections.

[*Schinus terebinthifolius*](#) Raddi (Syn. *S. aroeira* Vell.); Eng.-Brazilian. Pepper-tree, Christmas-berry-tree (Anacardiaceae). A shrub; native of Brazil. Grown as an ornamental. Lotion prepared from leaves and fruits is used for cleaning wounds and sores.

[*Schizanthus pinnatus*](#) Ruiz & Pav.; Eng.-Butterfly flower (Solanaceae). A genus of herbs, grown for ornamental purposes.

{{*Schizolobium excelsum*}e} Vog.; Hindi-Basanti (Caesalpiniaceae). A large tree; native of Brazil. Grown in gardens for its bright-yellow flowers.

{{*Serissa japonica*}e} (Thunb.). Thunb. [Syn. *S. foetida* (L.f.) Willd.]; (Rubiaceae). A shrub; native to China and Japan. Due to its attractive yellow-margined leaves, it is grown as an ornamental.

[*Sesbania roxburghii*](#) Merrill (Syn. *S. aculeate* var. *paludosa* Baker); Hindi-Kathsola (Papilionaceae). A herb distributed in Bengal and in marshy areas on W. Coast; also grown as garden fence. Leaves and branches are used as cattle-feed, and soft wood is made into toys and mats. Leaves are also reported to be used in poultices.

{{*Sida schimperiana*}e} Hochst.; (Malvaceae). A prostrate undershrub; grown as an ornamental for its pink or yellow flowers.

[*Silene armeria*](#) L.; Eng.- Sweet William catchfly (Caryophyllaceae). A herb; native of S. Europe.

Grown as an ornamental.

[*Silybum marianum*](#) (L.) Gaertn. (Syn. *Carduus marianum* L.); Eng.-Holy thistle, Milk thistle (Compositae). A herb occurring in W. Himalayas and Kashmir, also grown in gardens for its rose-purple flowers. Roots are eaten boiled as pot herb, and flowers are consumed by diabetics. Seeds are reported to be good source of fatty oil.

{{*Smilax perfoliata*}}e} Lour. (Syn. *S. prolifera* Roxb.); Hindi-Ram-dataun (Smilacaceae). A climbing, prickly shrub, grown as an ornamental.

{{*Smithiantha zebrine*}}e} (Paxt.) O. Kuntze; (Gesneriaceae). A herb grown as an ornamental.

[*Solandra grandiflora*](#) Sw.; Eng.-Silver cup, Showy chalicevine (Solanaceae). An ornamental, climbing shrub bearing white, fragrant flowers.

{{*Solanum grandiflorum*}}e} acut. pl. non Ruiz & Pav.; Eng.-Large-flowered night shade, Potato tree (Solanaceae). A shrub or small tree; native to S. America. Grown in gardens for its large bluish-violet flowers.

[*Solanum jasminoides*](#) Paxt.; Eng.-Potato vine (Solanaceae). A climbing shrub; native to Brazil. A very useful deciduous climber for cool-house. It has variegated leaves.

[*Solanum pseudocapsicum*](#) L.; Eng.-Jerusalem cherry (Solanaceae). A bushy shrub, grown as an ornamental, and has become naturalized in Dun Valley.

{{*Solanum rantonnetii*}}e} Carr.; (Solanaceae). Native to Argentina; grown in gardens for its violet – coloured flowers.

[*Solanum seaforthianum*](#) Andr.; Eng.-Potato creeper (Solanaceae). A shrub, native to Brazil; grown as an ornamental for its bluish-purple flowers.

[*Solidago canadensis*](#) L.; Eng.-Golden rod (Compositae). A shrub; native to N. America. Grown as hedge plant.

[*Sophora japonica*](#) L.; Eng.-Japanese pagoda tree, Umbrella tree (Papilionaceae). Grown in Kashmir as an ornamental tree. Flower buds are reported to be rich source of rutin.

[*Sophora secundiflora*](#) DC.; Eng.-Mescal bean (Papilionaceae). A shrub or small tree; native to U.S.A. Grown for its fragrant violet-blue flowers.

[*Sophora tomentosa*](#) L.; Eng.-Seacoast Laburnum (Papilionaceae). A shrub, grown in gardens for its bright-yellow flowers. Also available on seacoast of India and the Andamans.

[*Sophora viciifolia*](#) Hance; (Papilionaceae). Native to China; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Sorbus cuspidate*}}e} (Spach) Hedl. (Syn. *Pyrus vestita* Wall. ex Hook. f.); Eng.-Himalayan

whitebean (Rosaceae). A tree occurring in temperate Himalayas from Garhwal to Sikkim; and also grown as an ornamental for its beautiful foliage.

[*Sparmannia africana*](#) L.f.; Eng.-African hemp, Stock rose (Tiliaceae). A large shrub or small tree, grown as an ornamental. Bark is said to yield fibre which is used for cordage.

{{*Spartium junnceum*}} L.; Eng.-Spanish broom, Weaver's broom (Papilionaceae). An aromatic, ornamental shrub bearing fragrant yellow flowers. Flowers yield an essential oil which is used in perfumery.

Ornamental plants, local names, uses and other details. Part III.

{{*Spathodea nilotica*}} Seem.; Eng.-Fountain tree ([Bignoniaceae](#)). A small tree; grown as an ornamental.

[*Spermadictyon suaveolens*](#) Roxb. [Syn. *Hamiltonia suaveolens* (Roxb.) Roxb.]; Hindi-Mahabal (Rubiaceae). A shrub distributed in tropical and subtropical Himalayas, M.P. and W. Peninsula; also cultivated as an ornamental for its fragrant flowers.

[*Spilanthes oleracea*](#) Murr. (Syn. *S. acmella* var. *oleracea* Hook.f.); Eng.-Brazilian cress, Para cress ([Compositae](#)). A perennial, succulent herb, introduced from [Brazil](#) and is now often cultivated in Indian gardens as an ornamental. Herb is reported to be eaten raw or after steaming, and tincture of fresh as well as dried herb is recommended for {{toothache}}, {{scurvy}} and gum troubles.

[*Spiraea cantoniensis*](#) Lour.; ([Rosaceae](#)). A small shrub; native to [China](#) and [Japan](#). Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Spiraea corymbosa*}} Rafin.; ([Rosaceae](#)). A shrub; grown in gardens.

[*Spiraea prunifolia*](#) Sieb. & Zucc.; Eng.-Bridal wreath, Laughing-face flower ([Rosaceae](#)). An ornamental shrub bearing white flowers. Introduced into gardens in [Srinagar](#).

[*Stachytarpheta mutabilis*](#) (Jacq.) Vahl; ([Verbenaceae](#)). A shrub, native to tropical America and is now reported to have been introduced into Indian gardens and has run wild at hill stations of India. Cultivated as an ornamental and as border plant.

[*Stachytarpheta urticifolia*](#) (Salisb.) Sims (Syn. *S. indica* auct. non Vahl); Hindi-Kariyartharani ([Verbenaceae](#)). A herb; native to tropical America. Grown in gardens as hedge plant for its blue flowers.

{{*Stapelia variegata*}} L.;([Asclepiadaceae](#)). A succulent herb; native to S. Africa. Grown in gardens.

[*Stenocarpus sinuatus*](#) Engl.; Eng.- Tulip tree of Queensland ([Proteaceae](#)). A tall tree; native to [Australia](#). Grown in gardens for brilliant, reddish inflorescences.

{{*Stephanotis floribunda*}e} Brongn.; Eng.-Madagascar-jasmine ([Asclepiadaceae](#)). A climbing shrub; native to Madagascar. Grown as an ornamental for its white, showy flowers.

{{*Sterculia parviflora*}e} Roxb. (Syn. *S. maingayi* Mast.); ([Sterculiaceae](#)). A tree occurring in the {{Andamans}e}; also planted as an ornamental for beautiful orange red follicles.

{{*Stevensonia grandifolia*}e} J. Dunc. (Syn. *Phoenicophorium sechellarum* H. Wendl.); ([Palmae](#)). A stemless palm; grown as an ornamental.

{{*Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*}e} (Lamk.) A. Juss.; ([Malpighiaceae](#)). A twinning herb or shrub; native to tropical America. Grown as an ornamental for its golden-yellow flowers.

{{*Stigmaphyllon periplocifolium*}e} (Desf.). A. Juss.; ([Malpighiaceae](#)). A shrub; native to tropical America. Grown in gardens for its beautiful yellow flowers.

[Strophanthus gratus](#) (Hook.) Franch.; Eng.-Cream-fruit ([Apocynaceae](#)). A climbing shrub; native to [Sierra Leone](#), tropical Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

[Styrax benzoin](#) Dryand.; Hindi-Luban ([Styracaceae](#)). True gum benzoin or gum Benjamin of commerce is produced from this tree, a native to [Malaysia](#). It is source of benzoic acid. Benzoin is used in medicines as carminative, expectorant and diuretic; and also forms an ingredient of inhalations in treatment of catarrh of respiratory tract. Also used to fix the odour of incenses, skin-soaps, perfumes and other cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. In veterinary practice, it is applied to sores and ulcers. Also reported to be utilized in manufacture of waterproof laminated plastic sheets and in spirit-varnishes.

[Swietenia mahagoni](#) (L.) Jacq.; Eng.-West Indian mahogany; Hindi-Mahogani ([Meliaceae](#)). A tree, native to C. America and is now cultivated as timber crop in S. India; also grown as hedge plant. Timber is highly recommended for decorative furniture, paneling, cabinet-work, carved wood work, veneer, plywood and ship building.

{{*Syringa persica*}e} L.; Eng.-Persian lilac ([Oleaceae](#)). A shrub, commonly grown in gardens for its lilac or whitish flowers.

{{*Syzygium ruscifolium*}e} (Willd.) Sant. & Wagh (Syn. *S. bracteatum* (Willd.) Raizada; *Eugenia bracteata* Roxb. ex DC.); ([Myrtaceae](#)). A shrub or small tree occurring in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; also grown as an ornamental.

{{*Tabebuia pentaphylla*}e} (L.) Hemsl. (Syn. *Bignonia pentaphylla* L.; *Tecoma pentaphylla* Juss.; Eng.-Roble blanco, Salvador pink trumpet ([Bignoniaceae](#)). A tree, native to Central America. Grown as an avenue tree. Wood is used for furniture, house building, cabinet-work and tool handles.

[Tabebuia rosea](#) (Bertol.) DC. (Syn. *Tecoma rosea* Bertol.); Eng.-Mauve Tabebuia ([Bignoniaceae](#)). A small tree, grown as an ornamental.

{{*Tabebuia spectabilis*}} Nichols.; Hindi-Basant rani ([Bignoniaceae](#)). Native to Venezuela and grown for its bright-yellow flowers.

[Tabernaemontana divaricata](#) (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (Syn. *Ervatamia corondria* Stapf); Eng.- Crape-jasmine; Hindi-Chandni, Tagar, Chamela (*Apocynaceae*). A popular ornamental shrub; red pulp around seeds is used as dye. Flowers are made into garlands and offered in worship. Women use garlands as hair ornaments.

[Tacca leontopetaloides](#) (L.) O. Kuntze (Syn. *T. pinnatifida* Forst.); Eng.-Indian arrow-root; Hindi-Diva (*Taccaceae*). A herb distributed in Bengal, C. India and W. Peninsula; and also cultivated for ornamental foliage. Rhizomes are edible and split stems, petiols and scapes after curing are used in hat-making.

[Tagetes erecta](#) L.; Eng.-Big marigold, Aztec marigold; Hindi-Genda ([Compositae](#)). A herb; native to Mexico. Grown in gardens. Flowers, leaves and stems are source of an essential oil. flower-heads are commonly used in religious ceremonies; and an infusion of plant is used against {{rheumatism}}, cold and {{bronchitis}}.

[Tagetes lucida](#) Cav.; Eng.-Sweet-scented marigold ([Compositae](#)). A tall herb, native to Mexico; grown as an ornamental for its orange-yellow flowers. Leaves and flower-heads are reported to be used to perfume bathing-water.

[Tagetes minuta](#) L. (Syn. *T. glandulifera* Schrank); ([Compositae](#)). An aromatic herb, native to S. America and is now naturalized in N.-W. Himalayas. Flowers are source of an essential oil which shows hypotensive, spasmolytic and anti-inflammatory properties. Flowers also find application in medicines as {{stomachic}}, {{diuretic}} and {{diaphoretic}}.

[Tagetes patula](#) L.; Eng.-French marigold; Hindi-Genda ([Compositae](#)). Native to [Mexico](#); grown in gardens for its reddish-yellow or orange-coloured flower-heads. Flowers yield an essential oil which is used in perfumery. Roots and seeds are used as {{purgative}}.

[Tagetes tenuifolia](#) Cav. (Syn. *T. signata* Bartl.); Eng.-Striped marigold (*Compositae*). A herb, native to Mexico; grown as an ornamental for its fragrant, bright-yellow flower-heads.

[Talinum portulacifolium](#) (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schweinf. (Syn. *T. cuneifolium* Willd.; *Orygia portulacifolia* Forsk.); ([Portulacaceae](#)). An undershrub occurring in N.-W., W., and Peninsular India; also grown as an ornamental for its profuse flowering and beautiful foliage.

[Tamarix aphylla](#) (L.) Karst. (Syn. *T. articulate* Vahl); Eng.-Athel tamarisk; Hindi-Lal-jhau, Farash ([Tamaricaceae](#)). A moderate-sized tree distributed in [Punjab](#), {{U.P.}}, {{Haryana}}, [Rajasthan](#) and [Gujarat](#); also cultivated in gardens for its drooping, coloured inflorescences. Suitable for wind-breaks and shelter-belts. Galls formed on branches, and bark used for tanning and as mordant in dyeing. Long, flexible twigs are used for baskets. Wood is used for agricultural implements and house-building. Inflorescences are used by women as hair ornaments.

Tamarix troupii Hole (Syn. *T. gallica* auct; Dyer in part, non L.); Eng.-French tamarisk; Hindi-Jhau (Tamaricaceae). A bushy shrub distributed in N. India and W. Peninsula; also grown as an ornamental. Galls formed on branches and leaves are used for tanning, and for treating diarrhea and dysentery. Branches are used for thatching and basket making; and wood for agricultural implements, and turnery.

Tecomaria capensis (Thunb.) Spach (Syn. *Bignonia capensis* Thunb.); Eng. –Cape-honey-suckle (Bignoniaceae). A shrub; native to S. Africa. Grown in gardens.

Tecomella undulata (Smith) Seem. (Syn. *Bignonia undulate* Smith; *Tecoma undulate* G. Don); Eng.-Wave-leaved Bignonia; Hindi-Rugtrora, Bohira reora (Bignoniaceae). A large shrub or small tree bearing deep-orange flowers, distributed in N.-W. and W. India and extending in outer Himalayas. Also cultivated as hedge plant. Wood is reported to be used for furniture, carving and agricultural implements.

{{*Telosma minor*}}e} (Andr.) Craib; (Asclepiadaceae). A twinning undershrub grown in gardens for its greenish yellow, fragrant flowers.

Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum. (Syn. *T. neriifolia* Juss. Ex Steud.; *Cerbera peruviana* Pers.); Eng.-Yellow oleander; Hindi-Pili-kaner (Apocynaceae). A shrub or small tree; native to tropical America and is now cultivated as hedge plant in the plains throughout India. Kernels are rich source of cardiac glycosides which are useful for heart diseases. Glycosides are also reported to be present in bark, flowers and roots.

{{*Thrinax parviflora*}}e} Sw. (Syn. *T. florodana* Sarg.; *T. excelsa* Britton, non Griseb.); Eng.-Thatch-palm, Silk-top palmetto (Palmae). A slender, handsome palm grown as an ornamental.

{{*Thryallis glauca*}}e} O. Kuntze; (Malpighiaceae). A shrub grown as an ornamental for golden-yellow flowers.

Thuja occidentalis L.; Eng.-American Arbor-vitae, White cedar (Cupressaceae). An evergreen tree, reported to have been introduced into India from N. America. Grown for hedges and wind-breaks, and as Christmas-tree in plains of India. Leaves and twigs yield an essential oil known as 'Oil of Thuja' which is said to be used as perfume ingredient for room-sprays, disinfectants, insecticides, and for household and industrial cleansers including soft soap, liniment and hair preparations. Leaves, boiled in lard, are applied for rheumatism. Wood is used for canoes, boat-building, shingles, sleepers and cabinet-work.

Thuja orientalis L. (Syn. *Biota orientalis* Endl.); Eng.-Oriental Arbor-vitae; Hindi-Morpankhi, Mayurpankh (Cupressaceae). A shrub or small tree with dense crown, native to China and is now cultivated as an ornamental all over the country; and makes fine avenue in parks and gardens. Stem and leaves yield tannin.

Thuja plicata D. Don (Syn. *T. gigantea* Nutt.); Eng.-Giant Arbor-vitae (Cupressaceae). A tree, native to N.-W. America, and is now reported to have been introduced in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and W. Bengal. Cultivated in gardens and parks for hedges.

Thunbergia fragrans Roxb.; (Thunbergiaceae). Distributed throughout India, and is also cultivated as an ornamental for its white flowers.

Thunbergia mysorensis T. Anders. Ex Bedd., (Thunbergiaceae). Grown as an ornamental for its yellow or brown flowers.

Thymus serpyllum L.; Eng.-Mother-of-thyme, Creeping thyme; Hidi-Banajwain (Labiatae). An aromatic herb, native to N. America and is now distributed in temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal; also grown in gardens in western India. Shoots are used for flavouring, and leaves are reported to yield nonalcoholic beverage. Leaves and floral tops yield volatile oil which is applied in toothache. Alcoholic extract of herb is said to be an ingredient of some hair-and scalp-lotions.

Thymus vulgaris L.; Eng.-Thyme (Labiatae). A herb, native to the Mediterranean region and is reported to have been introduced in the Nilgiris. Leaves and flowers are used for flavouring and seasoning foods, and for garnishing and as incense. An infusion or decoction of shoots is reported to give relief in whooping cough, bronchitis and colds. Oil of thyme, a volatile oil possesses antiseptic, antispasmodic and carminative properties, and is used in gargles, mouthwashes, and in formulations for treating whooping cough and bronchitis. Oil is also used in soap-perfumes and for flavouring food products. Thymol, derivative of essential oil, is powerful germicide and also shows anti-fungal and anthelmintic properties, effective against hookworms. Seeds are rich source of drying oil.

{{*Thyrsostachys oliveri*}}e} Gamble; (Gramineae). A large, handsome bamboo occurring in Assam; and also grown as an ornamental. Commonly used for building purposes and also in the manufacture of writing and printing paper.

Thyrsostachys siamensis Gamble; Eng.-Umbrella handle bamboo (Gramineae). Distributed in Assam, and also grown as an ornamental. Used for handles of umbrellas.

{{*Tigridia pavonia*}}e} (L.) Ker-Gawl.; Eng.-Tiger-flower, Shell-flower (Iridaceae). A handsome herb grown as an Nilgiris for its large, showy flowers. Starchy bulbs are reported to be eaten like potatoes.

Tiliacora acuminata (Lamk.) Miers (Syn. *T. racemosa* Colebr.; *T. acuminata* Hook.f. & Thoms.; *Menispermum acuminatum* Lamk.); Hindi-Bagamushada (Menispermaceae). A climbing shrub distributed throughout tropical India; also grown in gardens for its ornamental foliage and fragrant flowers. Long, flexible branches are used for thatching and basket-work.

Toona ciliata M.J. Roem. (Syn. *Cedrela toona* Roxb. ex Rottl. & Willd.); Eng.-Cedrella tree, Red cedar; Hindi-Toon (Meliaceae). A tree occurring in hilly tracts of C. and S. India, also grown in avenues. Flowers yield yellowish-red dye, which is used for dyeing cotton. Wood is used for furniture, tea-chests, shuttles and picking-sticks which are used in textile industry, and cigar-boxes. Bark is used as tan.

Torenia fournieri Linden ex Fourn.; (Scrophulariaceae). A herb, introduced from S.E. Asia and is now grown as an ornamental for its showy flowers.

Torenia thouarsii (Cham. & Schlecht.) O. Kuntze (Syn. *T. parviflora* Buch.-Ham. Ex Benth.; (Scrophulariaceae). A herb occurring in hilly regions of Assam, E. Ghats in Andhra Pradesh and W. Peninsula; also grown as an ornamental for its pink and white flowers.

{{*Trachelospermum divaricatum*}} (Thunb.) K. Schum. (Syn. *T. jasminoides* Lamk.; *Rhynchospermum jasminoides* Lindl.); Eng.-Chinese jasmine, Star jasmine (Apocynaceae). A climbing shrub, native to China. Grown as an ornamental for its white, fragrant flowers.

{{*Trachelospermum lucidum*}} (D. Don) K. Schum (Syn. *T. fragrans* Hook.f.); (Apocynaceae). A climbing shrub occurring in temperate and subtropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan, and in Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh; also grown as an ornamental for its white, fragrant flowers.

Tropaeolum majus L.; Eng.-Garden nasturtium (Tropaeolaceae). A herb; native of S. America. Cultivated as an ornamental. Leaves and petioles are reported to be used in salads, and so also flower-buds, young pods and seeds.

{{*Tropaeolum peregrinum*}} L.; Eng.-Canary birdflower (Tropaeolaceae). A tall, climbing annual; native to S. America. Grown in gardens.

Typha elephantina Roxb., non Grah.; nec. Schimp. ex Rohrb. (Syn. *T. angustifolia* Watt, non L.); Eng.-Elephant grass, Indian reed-mace, Cat's tail; Hindi-Pater, Bora (Typhaceae). A gigantic, marshy perennial distributed in Kashmir and from U.P. to Assam in stagnant, fresh and brackish-water. Also grown as an ornamental, and for conserving soil. Young shoots and rhizomes are edible, and plant is fed to elephants. Leaves and stems are used for thatching, screens, and for soft mats and ropes. Dried stalks are made into pens for writing purpose.

Ulex europaeus L.; Eng.-Gorse, Furze, Whin (Papilionaceae). A spiny shrub, native to Europe, introduced in the Nilgiris, Palni and Kodaikanal Hills of S. India, also cultivated in Simla Hills as winter-fodder. Grown in gardens. Rich source of protein. Saline extract of seeds is used in clinical laboratories. Flowers yield an essential oil. Leaves are used as substitute for tea in Africa.

{{*Vallaris glabra*}} Kuntze (Syn. *V. pergulans* Burm.f.); (Apocynaceae). A climbing shrub, native to Java, found in West Bengal. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers.

{{*Vallaris solanacea*}} (Roth) O. Kuntze (Syn. *V. heynei* Spreng.; *Peltanthera solanacea* Roth); Hindi-Ramsar (Apocynaceae). A shrub; native to India. Cultivated as an ornamental for its white fragrant flowers. Bark is bitter and astringent and is chewed for fixing loose teeth. An ingredient of Vishagarbha taila. Flowers and fruits are edible.

Vallisneria gigantea Graebn.; (Hydrocharitaceae). An aquatic herb, used as an ornamental. Leaves are rich source of phosphorus, calcium and iron and are edible.

{{*Vallota speciosa*}e} (L.f.) Dur. & Schinz (Syn. *V. purpurea* Herb.); Eng.-Scarborough lily (Amaryllidaceae). A herb, native to Europe, introduced into Indian gardens. Grown as an ornamental.

{{*Venidium fastuosum*}e} Stapd.; Eng.-Monarch-of-the-veld (Compositae). A herb; native of S. Africa. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Vinca major*](#) L. (Syn. *V. pubescens* Urv.); Eng.-Green periwinkle, Greater periwinkle (Apocynaceae). A woody herb; native to Europe. Found in the Himalayas, W. Bengal and Palni Hills. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Vinca minor*](#) L.; Eng.-Running myrtle, Lesser periwinkle (Apocynaceae). A woody herb, grown in Indian gardens as an ornamental. Used medicinally against profuse menses, and bleeding piles. Leaves are used for diarrhea and dysentery.

[*Viola odorata*](#) L.; Eng.-Sweet violet; Hindi-Banafshah (Violaceae). A herb, native to Europe but now cultivated in Kashmir. Flowers are used in perfumery, and are also used medicinally as demulcent and in biliousness and lung troubles. Used for several diseases in Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Fresh flowering herb is used in homoeopathy for several skin, eye and ear diseases. Also used as blood-purifier.

[*Viola tricolor*](#) L.; Eng.-Pansy, Heart's ease (Violaceae). Native to Europe; grown as an ornamental.

[*Vitex agnus-castus*](#) L.; Eng.-Monk's pepper-tree, Hemp tree (Verbenaceae). An aromatic shrub or small tree, cultivated in Indian gardens. Leaves are employed in medicinal baths. Seeds are used as substitute for pepper.

[*Vitex negundo*](#) L.; Eng.- Chinese chaste tree; Hindi-Nirgandi, Samhalu (Verbenaceae). A shrub or small tree, grown for reclamation of forest land. Branches are used for manufacturing baskets. Leaves are considered tonic, also smoked for headaches, and applied to rheumatic swellings of joints. Used in several Ayurvedic preparations. Also possess insecticidal properties.

Google Link

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[*Wisteria sinensis*](#) Sweet (Syn. *W. chilnensis* DC.); Eng.-Chinese Wisteria, Blue Acacia (Papilionaceae). A climbing shrub; native to China. Grown as hedge plant.

[*Yucca aloifolia*](#) L.; (Agavaceae). A shrub, grown in gardens. Flowers and fruits are edible. Fibre from leaves is used for making ropes.

[*Yucca filamentosa*](#) L.; (Agavaceae). A shrub, grown in gardens. Fibre from leaves is used for making ropes. Rhizomes are used as substitute for soap. Fruits are edible.

[*Yucca gloriosa*](#) L.; Eng.-Spanish daggerplant (Agacaceae). A herb or shrub; native of Central America. Grown as a hedge plant. It is reported to be used for rheumatism, sores and ulcers. Fruit is purgative. Rhizomes are used in the manufacture of Costa Rica arrow-root; also employed as detergent.

[*Zephyranthes grandiflora*](#) Lindl.; (Amaryllidaceae). A herb; native of S. America. Grown as an ornamental.

[*Zinnia angustifolia*](#) H.B. & K. (Syn. *Z. linearis* Benth.); (Compositae). A herb, grown in gardens.

[*Zinnia elegans*](#) Jacq.; Eng.-Youth-and-old-age (Compositae). A herb; native of Mexico. Grown as an ornamental.

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